THE Bombay Gazette, AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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To sail about the 25th prozimo.

THE fine A 1 Teak Frigate-built Ship COSPATRICK, 1,209 Tons register, J. A. EGMBLIE, Commander, has first-class accommodation for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars, plan of Cabins, &c., apply to W. NICOL & Co., Bombay, 10th December 1862. Agents.

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To sail in January.

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FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE 3RD FEBRUARY.— The fine A 1 ship DANIEL RANKEN, ALEXANDER MILLER, Commander, carrying an experienced Surgeon, has still several Cabins disengaged. Apply to Captain MILLER, or to GREY & Co.

THE "BELGRAVIA,"

CAPTAIN PENTECOST, will sail the last week in January for Liverpool, and has room for a few more Passengers. Families wishing to avail of this Clipper Ship may be glad to know that she carries a Stewardess. Consignees LYON, BROTHERS & Co. 10th January, 1863. LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE fast-sailing French Ship GODAVERY, will sail for the above port on or about the 26th instant. For Freight, apply to S. TYABJEE & Co. Agents.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE S. S. PIONEER, RICHARD TAUNTON, Commander, will be despatched as above on MONDAY the 26th instant at 4 P. M. For freight and passage, apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company, (Limited,) will despatch the S. S. GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, 800 Tons, 180 H. P., Captain CHARLES CALDER, with Mails and Passengers as above, 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

P. S.—No Cargo will be received on board after the English Mail is signalled. W. NICOL & Co., Agents B. I. S. N. Co., Limited.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch the S. S. MAHARAJ, Captain KIDDER, to Cochin, calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Sedasheghur, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, and Cochin, on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 5 P.M. W. NICOL & Co., Agents B. I. S. N. Co., Limited.

P. S.—Passengers by this opportunity can be conveyed Overland to Madras from Baypore, and from thence to Calcutta by Steamers.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company Limited, (will despatch a steamer to the Persian Gulf) calling at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, and Bushire on the 8th February. W. NICOL & Co., Agents B. I. S. N. Co., Limited.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TELEGRAPH, Captain J. SHERSTON, will be despatched to Surat THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 P.M. For first class Passage, apply to Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., below Messrs. LECKIE & Co., Rampart Row.

For Deck Passage and Freight, apply to the manager at the Steamer's office, Bazar Gate Street. Bombay, 24th January 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. TAYLOR, Commander, will start for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 26th instant, at noon.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate. Bombay, 23rd January, 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PHLOX, C. PUDDICOMBE, Commander, will start for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 26th instant, at noon.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVERCHUND ATMARAM. Bombay, 23rd January 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing first-class Steamship VICTORIA, G. AHMED, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dock, yard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 P.M. positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply to NASER NURREHOY & Co. Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, opposite to Motishaw's House.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VARWELLER, Captain, will leave for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 10 A.M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

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Weighing Machines for Carts, suitable for Entrance Gates of Public Works.
FLETCHER & MITCHELL.

Notices.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Duke of Northumberland*, Captain E. BROWN, from London, are hereby requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo, as it comes to hand, otherwise the Captain will land it at their risk and expense.

Captain E. BROWN will not be responsible for the condition and contents of any Packages after they have left the Ship. JOHN TANNER & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th January 1863.

NOTICE.—The Elphinstone Land and Press Company's Tug Steamer PEHLWAN, 70 tons, 60 H. P. not being at present required is available for towing or other purposes. For particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.—Unavoidable postponement of the Public Auction Sale at Trivatoor of the Hull and Marine Store of the Screw Steamer *Jason*, on account of the concerned, to Thursday 29th January. Messrs. Oakes & Co. are instructed to give notice that the Public Sale, to the highest bidders, of the Screw Steamer *Jason* wrought Iron built, 2,688 Tons Register, length 315 feet, beam 42 feet, 350 Horse power as she lays stranded on the Trivatoor beach, nearly five miles North of Madras, in about seven feet water, and a hundred and fifty yards from the shore, also of the Engines, Masts, Yards, Spars, Anchors, Chains, Wire Rope Rigging, Cordage, Patent Pumps, Boats Capstans, Wheels, Water Tanks, Blocks, Old Iron, Copper, Bell Metal, and sundry Marine Stores has been postponed as above to Thursday 29th January. Madras, 8th January 1863.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the change of the date of departure of the English Mail, the Half-yearly General Meeting of the Members of the Byculla Club, will by held on THURSDAY, the 29th, instead of WEDNESDAY, 28th instant, as notified in former Advertisements.

J. WRAY, Byculla Club, 9th Jan. 1863. Honorary Secretary.

MR. G. W. HEALEY retires from our Firm, and his Interest and Responsibility cease from this date. STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1863.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN ROSS PUGH LEGGATT is authorized to sign our Firm from this date. LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1863.

REMOVAL.

MESSRS. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE SONS, from Apollo Street, No. 17, to the Premises No. 11, Apollo Street Lane, lately occupied as the British Hotel.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. MYJEE FAIR.

DURING the ensuing Fair at Myjee, a temporary Station will be opened there, and Goods and Passengers will be booked from Bombay and Byculla and all the Stations on the North-Eastern Line to Myjee, and *vice versa*.

The booking will commence from MONDAY next, the 26th instant. The Fares for Passengers and Rates for Goods will be as under :—

PASSENGERS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Bombay to Myjee ...	Rs. 14 7 0	Rs. 7 3 6	Rs. 2 6 6
Byculla to Myjee ...	,, 14 5 0	,, 7 2 6	,, 2 6 3

GOODS.

	Bombay to Myjee. Per Indian Maund.	Byculla to Myjee. Per Indian Maund.
Piece Goods in Europe Bales or Cases, and Seeds of all kind	Rs. 0 9 9	Rs. 0 9 8
Cotton	,, 0 14 0	,, 0 13 11

W. COOPER, Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay Terminus, 20th Jan. 1863.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

Contract for the conveyance of Passengers' Luggage and Parcels over the Thull Ghaut between the stations of Egutpoora and Kussara.

TENDERS will be received for the conveyance of the Parcel and Luggage, &c. Traffic over the Thull Ghaut between Kussara and Egutpoora stations from the 16th February 1863 until the completion of the works upon the Thull Ghaut section.

A form of Tender, with conditions of Contract can be obtained on application at this office.

Tenders sealed and marked "Tender for working the Parcel and Luggage, &c. Traffic over the Thull Ghaut" must be lodged with the Secretary to this Company at his office at Byculla not later than 12 o'clock on Wednesday the 4th February 1863.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

W. COOPER, Traffic Manager.

Bombay Terminus, Traffic Manager's Office, 16th Jan. 1863.

MASONIC BALL.

A MASONIC BALL will be given in the TOWN HALL, Bombay, under the auspices of LODGE "PERSEVERANCE" on FRIDAY, the 30th January, 1863.

All Masons are requested to join.

Subscription, 20 Rupees each.

Only Masons will be permitted to subscribe, and no Mason can be admitted as a Guest.

Each Subscriber will be allowed to invite three Ladies, or 2 Ladies and 1 Gentleman.

10 Rupees will be charged for each additional Guest.

Application for Tickets, with subscription and names of Guests, to be sent to the undersigned before the 26th January.

By order of the Ball Committee, C. JONES, Secretary and Treasurer.

No. 5, Grant Buildings, 6th January, 1863.

NOTICE TO NAVIGATORS IN THE CHINA SEA—PORT OF AMOY. The Amoy Dock Company's new Granite Dock, 316 feet long, with 19 feet water at the gates, a ring and hook on laying tides, and fitted with Caisson Gate, is now in complete working order.

The Company keep on hand, Spars of all sizes, Sheathing Metal, Timber, Iron, and every description of Naval Stores, as well as Paint for Iron vessels. The work is executed in every branch under the superintendence of able European foremen.

Amoy, July, 1862.

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgements to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and Outstations, for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts. PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.

British Hotel, Lane, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

Wanted.

WANTED.—An experienced DIVER. Apply to Messrs. EDULJEE RUSJOMJEE SONS, No. 27, Apollo Street Lane.

WANTED,—For the Office of the Conservator of Forests, an ENGLISH WRITER. Salary Rs. 40 per month. Apply to Mr. WILLIAMS, Assistant Conservator, Colaba. N. A. DALZELL, Conservator of Forests. 20th January 1863.

A RESPECTABLE PORTUGUESE wishes an engagement in a Mercantile Firm or in any other employment as a godown-keeper, or out-door assistant, or other employment where he could make himself generally useful. He possesses a good experience with the Coast produce, and can speak French well, accustomed to purchase, receive, weigh, measure, and deliver for export and import, also checking Invices, Bills of Lading, and Manifest, and would study the interest of his employers. Highly satisfactory reference given, apply to "D. C." care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—A five Oar fast-pulling Dundee-built Jolly Boat, with Sail, Mast, and Anchors, in good condition. Apply to X. Y. Z., *Bombay Gazette* Office. 17th January 1863.

FOR SALE.—EX-PALE OR YELLOW BAR Soap, at Rupees one per Bar. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM, of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by ROBERT COCKS & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor, Napoleon III. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COPPER-PLATE PRESS FOR SALE.—A NEW IRON COPPER PLATE PRESS, with Heater, Jigger, Fronting, Blanketing, Ink, Frankfort Black, Strong and Middle Burnt Oil, Whitening, Dabber, Leather, and Canvas, &c. For price, apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS. —FOR SALE.—DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES, in first-rate order.

Wrought Iron Cylindrical Ink Tables.
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE.—A large quantity of SULPHUR, in good condition, just arrived from Liverpool, per Ship *Natolia*, at Rs. 9 per cwt. Apply to KHEMJEE HURDASS, at Messrs. Mahomed Pereira & Co., Jakeria's Musjid.

ON SALE, AT THE ICE HOUSE.—Salted Makerel Dried Apples, in quantities to suit purchasers. Neat Light Water Buckets. Excellent Mess Beef, in Barrels. Prime Mess Pork, in Barrels. Ash Oars, of all lengths. Deal Boards, 1 inch thick. A small lot of Burmese Sal-Railway Sleepers, suitable for a Tramway, and one set of three barrelled Rayland Rifle, with Ammunition, complete. HALCOMBE Agents. Bombay, 20th January 1863.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

PEARL FISHERY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Pearl Fishery will take place at Aripo, in the Island of Ceylon, on or about the 2nd of March next, 1863; and that the Bank to be fished is the South-East Chival Paar Bank, estimated to contain Oysters sufficient to employ One hundred Boats for Twelve days.

It is therefore recommended, that such Boat-owners and Divers as may wish to be employed at the said Fishery, should be at Aripo on or before the 20th February next. And it is particularly notified, that the first day's fishing will positively take place on the first day in March, that the weather may permit the Boats to fish.

The Fishery will be conducted on account of Government, and the Oysters put up to sale in such lots as may be deemed expedient.

The arrangements of the Fishery will be the same as have been usual on similar occasions.

All payments to be made in ready money in Ceylon Currency, or in East India Company's Rupees.

Drafts on the Banks in Colombo, or Bills on the Agents of this Government in India, at Ten days' sight, will be taken, on letters of Credit being produced to warrant the drawing off such Drafts or Bills.

For the convenience of purchasers, the Treasurer at Colombo and the different Government Agents of Provinces, will be authorized to receive Cash Deposits from parties intending to become purchasers, and Receipts of these Officers will be taken in payment of any sums due on account of the Fishery,

No deposit will be received for a less sum than Fifty pounds.

By His Excellency's Command, W. C. GIBSON, Colonial Secretary. WALLACE & Co., Agents for H. M.'s Ceylon Government.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, 12th December, 1862.

Statement of the Produce and Valuation of 12,000 Oysters taken from the South-East part of the Chival Paar, in November, 1862.

No.	Description.	Size in Basket.	Number.	Quality in Chew.	Weight. Kalangies.	Weight. Total. Manjadies.	Weight. Total. K.	Weight. Total. M.	Value. Rs. A. P.	Total value. Rs. A. P.	Rate of valuation in Pagodas. Per Chew.	Rate of valuation in Pagodas. Per Kalengy.
1	Aney	20	1		—	1½	—	—	28 7 0		17 Star Pagodas.	
2	Aney	—	3		—	1½	—	—	17 10 0		13 do.	
3	Masegoe	—	2		—	½	—	—	2 10 0		—	30 Star Pagodas.
4	Kalippo	—	11		—	4½	—	—	25 0 0		—	14 do.
5	Korowell	—	14		—	3½	—	—	8 1 2		—	4 do.
6	Peesel	—	19		—	9	—	—	6 4 2		—	
7	Kalippo	30	5		—	1½	—	—	7 10 0		—	25 do.
8	Korowell	—	4		—	2½	—	—	5 12 0		—	12 do.
9	Peesel	—	13		—	4½	—	—	1 9 1		—	2 do.
							0	0		88 10 1		
10	Anoothary	50	14		—	3	—	—	21 10 2		14 Star Pagodas.	
11	Kalippo	—	20		—	4½	—	—	12 9 1		—	16 do.
12	Korowell	—	6		—	4½	—	—	7 1 1		—	9 do.
13	Peesel	—	53		—	14	1	6	8 12 1		—	3½ do.
										50 1 1		
14	Aney	80	20		—	3½	—	—	16 12 2		12 Star Pagodas.	
15	Masegoe	—	3		—	½	—	—	15 15 2		—	13 do.
16	Kalippo	—	14		—	7	—	—	7 15 1		—	7 do.
17	Korowell	—	19		—	6½	—	—	5 5 2		—	2½ do.
18	Peesel	—	78		—	13½	1	13½		46 8 3		
19	Vadivoe	100			5½	2	182		200 6 0		7 Star Pagodas.	
20	excluding	200			3½	3	162					
21	Madengoe	400			1½	2		8		200 6 0		
22		600			—	4	32		86 10 0		3 do.	
23	Thools	800			—	2	—	—				
24		1000			—	2	12	8				
									8 9 1			3 Rupees.
25	Masottool	—			—	2	14½		46 4 0			2½ Star Pagodas.
26	Shell Pearls	—			—	5	8	—		54 13 1		
						Total...	29	13		542 0 3		

Selavetorre, 30th November, 1862.

W. C. TWYNAM.
JAMES WORSLEY.
H. M. PATCHICO.

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Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1863."—We have received a copy of this work from the office of the *Bombay Gazette*. This is the 14th annual publication, and is in many respects a step in advance of its predecessors, independently of its position in time. We have here many books in one. There is first book of 73 pages about the Calendar, containing a great deal of information general and special, concerning the times and the seasons. Then there is a book of Tables. Then a volume of Financial Statements. Then an English Directory. Then the Acts of the Legislative Council of India. But it were better for us to stop at the outset, and not attempt an enumeration of the multitudinous particulars concerning which this Almanack offers us information. The Tide Tables in the present issue, are said to be most reliable, having been specially prepared. In a word this publication has been got up with exceeding care; and it seems to be all that merchants, military men, Government officials and others could reasonably wish.—*Bombay Guardian, Jan. 3.*

ALMANACK.—We have to acknowledge the "Bombay Almanack" and the "Times of India Calendar and Directory," for 1863. Both these volumes are identical, except the outside, and the advertisements. As regards exterior, the former belonging to the *Bombay Gazette* press, has in our opinion the advantage, in preserving as it does the modest, unassuming, yet pretty cloth stamp, the gilt elephant and howdah, of our youth; while the *Times of India* has broken out into a gorgeous but ungraceful livery of blue and great ugly staring gilt capitals. Our alphabet is the ugliest in the world, and should be rigidly suppressed whenever ornament is in view.

Turning to the interior we find the same information which is given annually, but with some marked improvements. The tables are given with much scientific detail, and we understand with greater accuracy than was formerly attained. The Calendar for the nineteenth century is introduced—an ingenious piece of calculation to which we send on a separate sheet. The Army List is entirely in a new form, with a complete Index in large type. Another great improvement over the *Times of India* Directory of last year is that of placing the name of the particular subject instead of that of the book at the head of the page, which assists reference.—*Poona Observer, Jan. 1.*

THE "BOMBAY ALMANACK."—If there's one thing more than another commendable to a mercantile and busy people, it is punctuality; but apart from its issue on the promised day, the book under review bears in itself, inherent proofs of the most careful compilation: well-bound, excellently printed, and containing matter of the most varied nature, the *Bombay Almanack and Directory* proclaims itself to all, a Work of Reference absolutely necessary to Indian (and especially *Bombay*) requirements If you go in for chronology there are the "Cycles" to instruct you; if for astronomical revelations, the principal elements of the solar system and the newly-discovered telescopic planets between Mars and Jupiter. A noticeable feature too, are the Tide Tables, prepared from practical observation in the Harbour.

In the English Directory information concerning the chief officers of State, Law Courts, Bankers, Merchants, Army, Navy, and Cotton Agents is afforded under twenty-three heads.

Then we have the "Acts of the Legislative Council of India" up to the 15th November.

A mass of information respecting the Post Office is compressed into the limited space of half-a-dozen pages.

The rules for the transmission of messages by Electric Telegraph are given.

The Fourteenth Bombay Mortuary Return is given *in extenso*.

The Staff, Table of Fares, Time Table, &c., of the Railway Companies; Tables of Pay and Allowances, and Lists of the Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers employed in the various Departments are noted.

The Uncovenanted and Uncontanted Furlough Regulations as well as the Bombay Army and Indian Navy lists appear revised and corrected up to a very recent date, and in the list of Members of the Uncovenanted Service, we observe a fresh feature. But the mass of information collected is too great to admit of the special notice of each heading in our columns. In conclusion, we deem it but justice to the compilers to accord them a high meed of praise, and to urge our readers to purchase the book.—*Deccan Herald, Jan. 5.*

THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1863.

Is an abridgement of the above, and contains nearly two hundred pages.

*** *Outstation Orders must be accompanied with an advice of Remittance, or Stamps. By remitting two Annas additional, it can be forwarded to any part of India post-free.*

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

FOR SALE.—HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN NAVY LIST, Corrected up to 1st January 1863. *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

HOME NEWS, dated 10th and 18th Dec., at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 16th December 1862, showing the names and designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments, Lists of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c. &c. Now ready. Price Rs. 1-8.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street.

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THE Bombay Army List, also Her Majesty's Indian Navy List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 31st December 1862. Now ready, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

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PLAY BOOKS, 8 *annas each*.—How's your uncle? That affair at Finchley.—Cinderella—burlesque. Emeralds; or the Merchant of Notre Dame. The flowers of the forest. The yellow dwarf. A wicked wife. Temptation; or the fatal brand. Unwarrantable intrusion. The loan of a lover. The larboard fin. Phenomenon in a smock frock. The sea. Amateurs and actors. Teddy Roe. The hut of the red mountain; or thirty years of a gambler's life. The bell-ringer of St. Paul's. The governor's wife. The dumb maid of Genoa; or the bandit merchant. Catching a mermaid. Still waters run deep. No 1: My wife's second floor. The last nail; or the drunkard's doom.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street.

HERBERT & Co.—RAMPART ROW.

DEBAIN'S ANTIPHONEL.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR AN ORGANIST OR HARMONIUM PLAYER, by which a Person without the knowledge of Music, can play the common Hymn Tunes, Psalms, and Chants. It can easily be applied to or detached from any existing Organ or Harmonium, and is not liable to derangement. The whole of the tunes in *Mercer's Church Psalter and Hymn Book* have been arranged for the Antiphonel.

Rampart Row, January 1863. HERBERT & Co.

N.B.—Only two left on hand; a list of music to be had at the rooms.

HARMONIUMS.

No. 1. Portable size for dispatch with Tent and Baggage, five octaves compass,—of oak, very cheap. Cash ..... Rs. 100

No. 2. Full toned Organ quality made by Alexandre, Paris, very good instrument 130

No. 3. THE MINIMA HARMONIUM, is on an improved model, has double treddles, with three sets of notes throughout, producing as many distinct qualities of tone. It has the Percussion or Pianoforte Hammer Action: each instrument is provided with a well-made box with lock and key, measuring only 31 inches, by 16½ inches, by 20 inches. The box is included in the price Rs. 240 to 280

No. 4. The "BOX" HARMONIUM, is so constructed as to fold up and let down into a small square box about 20 inches long and 12 by 15 broad and deep; its tone is similar to the MINIMA 180

No. 5. SERAFINA ANGELICA or HARMONIFLUTE, is a perfect little gem, well adapted for use on board ship, as it can be folded up and carried in a bag 125

No. 6. PIANO HARMONIUMS, in rosewood and walnut wood, with 4 distinct qualities of tone. These instruments are made upon an entirely new principle, speaking with the quickest touch; the whole is made to wind-up and fit under any Pianoforte 200

☞ *About 30 instruments to select from, comprising the above six kinds.*

No. 7. Elegantly published plain oak, with nine stops, fitted for the new invention called *Antiphonal*, by the application of which music of any kind can be played without the necessity of understanding *notation* (or *music*) while performing with the instruments 400

☞ *Two only of this kind left.*

No. 8. HANDSOME ROSEWOOD, with two (*double*) rows of keys, giving tone of about 12 different qualities. The lower part of this instrument has a

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Saturday, 24th January 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Credits	Do.	2s. 1d.
Do. Documents	Do.	2s. 1¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do.	218 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paidup.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	20 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	44 do.	93 ex divid.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	Par.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	18 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	1½ pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	68 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	106 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	81 premium.
Press Cos.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 22,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,250 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 250 dis. nom.
Kilsimicose Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs. 4,800 p.sh.pm
RAILWAY Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Manockji Pittya Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 75 to 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Jafar Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs. 100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 400	Rs. 16,000.
Insatie Jhiti Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	95	
" Loan 1835-36		94½
" Loan 1842-43		
" Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan		104½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan		112

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4½
Bank of England Notes	" 10-3
Spanish Dollars	" 2 9
Cavalas	" 2 9 9
Mexican Dollars	" 2 2 5
Germana Crowns	" 2 13
Five Franc Pieces	" 2 9 5
Bar Silver	" 106½ to 106¾
Gold Leaf	" 16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cottons)	£3 17s.	6d. to £4 5s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£3 0s.	0d.
To London (Cottons)	£3 12s.	6d. to £3 15s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£3 0s.	0d. to £3 2s. 6d.
To China		
To Clyde		No enquiry.
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.	

(PRICES CURRENT (23rd January 1863.)

		Per candy
COTTON at Colaba:		
Old Broach, ready	Rs.	375 to 380
Old Surat	"	355 to 400
Old Dholleras, and Bhownuggur	"	400 to 405
Old Oomrawuttee	"	355 to 360
Old Compta	"	415 to 418
Old Dharwar Sawginned	"	340 to 352
Old Bassein, and Nuggur	"	350 to 355
Old Varavul	"	350 to 355
Khandeish	"	340 to 345
Old Pondicherry	"	360 to 365
Old Accota	"	390 to 395
Old Mangalore	"	360 to 365
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,525 to 1,530.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ...at Rs.		6-3 to 6-4
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	7-6 to 7-8
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	32 to 33
	"	37 to 38
Niger	"	27 to 28

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000).
RESERVE FUND Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000).
Head Office—14, RUE BERGERE, PARIS.
Agencies at Calcutta, Shanghai and Bourbon (Reunion).
London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; Messrs. G. J. HAMBRO & SON.

THE Bombay Agency will commence its operations on the 1st proximo.

Drafts and Letters of Credit granted on the Head Office, Agencies and Correspondents.

Full particulars respecting Discounts, Loans, Deposits, &c. will be published in due course; meanwhile further information may be obtained from the undersigned between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. at Messrs. J. N. WADIA'S Sons & Co. 5, Bhorah Bazaar.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, KHERKEE AND SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £250,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)

The Bank grants Drafts, makes Advances on pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the service on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s. 0¼d.
"	4 months' sight	2s. 0½d.
"	3 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.
"	2 months' sight	2s. 1d.
"	1 month's sight	2s.
"	On demand	
On Scotland		1s. 11½d.
On Ireland		
Circular Notes		1s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will occasionally, if desired be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsar, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Fixed, or Current Deposits, payable on demand or after less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank is of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever, or requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Cashiers or Remitters should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letter enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady person to whom the Remittance is to be made (if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the right at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the Commercial Loans of the Indian Government, and enforcement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for immediate payment, Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for payment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in England, at the Head Office of the Bank in London; where consignments can also be made of Bullion for sale or custody.

Parties may be requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all Drafts payable to him.

A branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the conduct of business in all its branches.

JOHN GARDNO,
Bombay, 23rd January 1863. Manager.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING,
IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
AMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts on London or Liverpool at the following rates of Exchange:—

At 6 months' sight		2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
4	do.	2s. 0½d. do.
3	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
2	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
1	do.	2s. 0d. do.
On demand		1s. 11¾d. do.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.
do.	1	do.	do.	3	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's drafts on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER,
Rampart Row, 20th January 1863. Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight			2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
"	4	do.	2s. 0½d. do.
"	3	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
"	2	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
"	1	do.	2s. 0d. do.
"	on demand		
On Scotland	do.		1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland	do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight			1s. 11¼d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe is. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards.....2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice .....3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. .....4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. .....5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

Of to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge
f to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 14th December 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 29, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.	
4	Do.	at 2s. 0½d. "
3	Do.	at 2s. 0¾d. "
2	Do.	at 1s. 11¾d. "
1	Do.	at 1s. 11¾d. "
Sight	Do.	at 1s. 11¾d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.		
Do.	6	do. 5 "
Do.	12	do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the President without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have this day opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of General Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
December 19th, 1862. Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight		2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
" 4	do.	2s. 0½d. "
" 3	do.	2s. 0¾d. "
" 2	do.	2s. 0¾d. "
" 1	do.	2s. 0d. "
" On demand		1s. 11¾d. "
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11¾d. "
On Ireland	do.	1s. 11¾d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight		1s. 11¾d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts		2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months		3 "
Do. do. 6	do.	4 "
Do. do. 12	do.	6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PERELLES,
Bombay, 19th Jan. 1863. Acting Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 3 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0½d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditt 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11¼d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business.....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 18th Dec. 1862. Manager.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Jan. 23	Mornington	Guthere	Liverpool 15 Sept.
	Zambia	Miller	Moulmain 21 Dec.
	Maharaj (s)	Kidder	Cochin Jan. 19.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Ship *Mornington*, from Liverpool.—Spoke the Ship *Allegonda Jacob*, bound to Kurrachee on the 21st Jan. 1863.

Per Ship *Zambia*, from Moulmain.—On the 13th January off Calicut, spoke the ship *Princess Royal*, from Moulmain to Bombay for orders; on the 21st January, in company with the ship *Frenchman*, from Leith to Kurrachee; on the 19th January, spoke the ship *Hydree*, off Salashewgur for Bombay.

DEPARTURE.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	TO
Jan. 23	Labrador	Qaina	Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Zambia*, from Moulmain.—4 natives.
Per Steamer *Maharaj*, from Cochin, &c.—Mr. Lord; Mr. Hill; Mrs. Kerr; Nelson; Mr. Turner; Mr. Naher; and 46 deck.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Barque *Ellesmere*, A. Anderson, bound to Cape of Good Hope.
Barque *Alexander Baring*, J. W. Ballantine, bound to Calcutta.
Ship *Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy*, G. C. Parker, bound to Calcutta.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Barque *Inspector*, for Hoodoosa, &c.
Barque *Royal Victoria*, for Colombo.
Ship *Margaret Kerr*, for Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 23RD JANUARY 1863.
For London

Star of India.—1 case Sundries, Hajee Hassum.
Her Majesty.—651 bags Linseed, 1,132 cwt., Wm. Nicol and Co.
Daniel Rankin.—105 bales Cotton, 315 cwt., M. Rogers and Co.; 18 cases Cardamoms, 35 cwt., Soondersdass Mooljee; 322 pieces E. Teeth, 18 cwt., 21 lbs., Wm. Nicol and Co.; 200 bales Cotton, 709 cwt., Taler Sieghied.
Brandon.—500 bags Linseed, 750 cwt., Ralli Brothers.
City of Carlisle.—3 packages Cardamoms, 16½ cwt., Wm. Nicol and Co.

For Liverpool.

Cimber.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Vulubdass Lilladhur and Co.
Fort William.—175 bales Cotton, 612½ cwt., Mugunbhoy Huttasing; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Runchore Megjee.
Harmonides.—51 bales Wool, 153 cwt., Govindjee Megjee and Co.
Richard Cobden.—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 200 cwt., C. Mascarenhas and Co.; 152 bales Cotton, 432 cwt., Bomanjee and Cursetjee Erany.
Fanny Forsyth.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Vulubdass Courjee; 40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Hurry Bhanjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., B. Sazba and Co.; 1,600 bundles Coiryarn, 100 cwt., Topun Enderjee; 55 bales Wool, 165 cwt., Gocouldass Jamsetjee; 4 bales Cotton, 14 cwt., Pemabhoy Hemabhoy; 10 bales Cotton, 35 cwt., Bhanjee Morarjee and Co.; 25 bales Wool, 75 cwt., Heptoola Tyebjee.
Hyacinth.—55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Jairaz Mukunjee.
Uneas.—51 bales Wool, 153 cwt., G. Warwick.
Rosalie.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Pemabhoy Hemabhoy; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and Co.; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Cursetjee Framjeejee and Co.; 400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Merwanjee Framjee; 175 bales Cotton, 612½ cwt., Mugunbhoy Huttaysing; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Manockjee and Rustomjee.
Palinurus.—800 bundles Coiryarn, 75 cwt., Topun Enderjee; 1,100 bundles Coiryarn, 50 cwt., Topun Enderjee; 30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt.; Ramjee Jeatha.
Kurrachee.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Gocouldass Cullianjee and Co.; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Morarjee Vizbookun.
Queen of England.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Vulubdass Dwarkadass; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Jeatha Sewjee; Loose Buffaloe Horns, 125 cwt., Soram Ramjee.
Coromandel.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., F. F. Xavier; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Bhanjee Nursy.
Delhi.—81 bags Country Gall, 101¼ cwt., Jairam Visram.
Margaret Kerr.—100 bags Saltpetre, 150 cwt., G. Burstall and Co.
Natolia.—150 packages Linseed, 225 cwt., Ludha Poonsy.
Malakoff.—1 bale Cotton, 3½ cwt., S. Sewcrustunjee.
Satyrus.—22 bales Cotton, 77 cwt., Nowrojee Eduljee and Co.; 45 bales Cotton, 159½ cwt., Souza Pinto and Co.
Clyde.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Odha Nanjee; 57 bales Cotton, 199½ cwt., Wootumchund Luckmedass; 152 bales Cotton, 182 cwt., Jugjeewundass Samuldass and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Emeu.*—13½ chests M. Opium, 157 lbs. each, B. F. Cama; 18 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ardesheboy Rabibhoy; 6 chests, M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Hajee Abdoola Noormomad; 1 box Snuff and Mathee, Jamsetjee Merwanjee; 16 chests M. Opium, 137 lbs. each, Faizul Momud Esaa and Co.; 8 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Hajee Esaa Sooh and Co.; 46 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 30 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, B. H. Cama; 2 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Vithuldass Balmukundass; 1 box real Pearls, Ebrum Yoosoofally and Co.; 12 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Woomedchund Wookumchund; 11 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jeathabhoy Luckmechund; 50 chests M. Opium, 137 lbs. each, B. & A. Hormanjee; 76 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Mooay; 14 chests M., Opium, 140 lbs. each, Culliandass Nusserwanjee and Co.; 11 chests M. Opium, 136 lbs. each, Muncherjee Cowasjee Sons; 1 chest M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khalluckdeens and Co.; 13½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ebram Noordin and Co.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Jeddo.*—3 cases Cashmere Shawls, 33 pieces, Sheik Jamaloodin; 8 chests Cashmere Shawls, 80 pieces, Azoola Mooftasow.

For Suez.

Steamer *Jeddo.*—6 bundles Silk, 398 lbs. Hajee Abdool Hosen Babany.

For Madras.

Steamer *Emeu.*—3 packages Sundries, Soondersjee Walljee.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Emeu.*—30 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy and Co.; 3 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Turachund Ramchund; 60 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cullindass Nusserwanjee and Co.; 56 chests M. Opium 139 lbs. Camajee Pochajee and Co.; 35 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each Peerbhoy Khalluckdeens and Co.; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Bhychund Yurudhman; 17 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Woomedchund Hokumchund; 66 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Mooay.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Emeu.*—1 bundle Carpets, 6 nos. Golam Hosen Dawoodbhoy; 1 case Sundries, Wootumchund Manockchund; 1 box Cashmere Shawls, 79 pieces, Golam Hosen Dawoodbhoy; 1 box Saffron, 34 lbs.; 2 boxes Work Boxes, 64 nos., Hajee Seedic Woomer; 6 bales Piece Goods, Wootumchund Manockchdnd.

For Queen's Town.

Early Dawn.—20 bales Cotton, 60 cwt., Sewjee Nensy and Co.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Emeu.*—1 box E. Saffron, 100 lbs. Hormusjee and Framjee Burjorjee; 5 packages country Medicine, 7 cwt., Nesserwanjee Hormusjee Mehta and Co.; 1 box E. Saffron, 30 lbs.; 1 bag Gall, ½ cwt. Soondersjee Walljee.

STATIONS OF H.M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard	... Bombay.
*204	Assyria, (paddle)	... Bombay.
*946	Auckland, (paddle)	... Bombay.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	... Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Scarle	... Bombay.
*420	Clive, 14 (sloop)	... Advertised for sale,
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sedley	... Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Salt	... River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Collope	... Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Chaw	... Aden and Suez.
205	Cursetjee, (fast)	... River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Pengelley	... Aden.
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), De Belen	... Bombay.
274	Ethemsey, (fast)	... River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), Whish	... Surveying Bombay Harbour.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Drought	... Bombay.
*1450	Ferooz, 13 (paddle), Sconce	... Aden.
90	Georgiana, 2 (tender)	... Persian Gulf.
215	Goolamar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda	... Bombay.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun-boat) Wood	... Kurrachee.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle)	... Gwyn.
157	Malti, 3 (schooner), Gardiner	... Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	... Bombay.
49	Narbudda, (schooner)	... Kurrachee.
*204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle)	... Bombay.
335	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher	... River Indus.
140	Pleiad, (screw), Searle	... Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur (screw), Brazier	... Bengal Public Works' Department.
335	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison	... River Indus,
960	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley	... Aden.
610	Sir H. Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones	... River Indus.
49	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	... Bombay Harbour.
258	Tigris, 5 (brigantine)	... Bombay.
*705	Victoria, 4 (paddle)	... Kurrachee.
1003	Zenobia, 9 (paddle) Adams	... Bombay.

* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies commenced loading."]

For London.

731	Brandon, Jolly—Cama & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 8)
815	City of Carlisle, Pentzlath—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 9)
1192	Coupstrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 2)
1047	Daniel Rankin, Miller—Grey & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 27)
1112	Her Majesty, Seymour—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 5)
1044	Star of India, Morris—W. Nicol & Co.	
1064	Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co.	

For Liverpool.

1324	Belgravia, R. Pesticoat—Lyon Brothers.	(c. l. Nov. 21)
1200	Bosphorus, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1239	Cimbes, Coppersmith—Martin, Young & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 19)
783	Clyde, Jourdain—Leckie & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 15)
766	Coromandel, Smith—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 18)
1677	Delhi, J. Howard—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 2)
1942	Fanny Forsyth, Sitson—E. Bates and Co.	(c. l. Jan. 12)
634	Fort William, Castle—Onslow Leishman.	(c. l. Dec 19)
1249	Hermoine, Morris—Duly and Sorabjee.	(c. l. Jan. 23)
854	Mahratta, Lowis—Leckie & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 12)
1252	Indian Queen, Jago—Lawrence and Co.	(c. l. Dec. 17)
719	Kurrachee, J. Clarke—Finlay, Clark & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 19)

Pepper steady.
Cocoanut Oil inactive.
Coir Yarn fair demand.
Wool not quoted.
Ivory not quoted.
Cinnamon not quoted.
Plumbago not quoted.
Tallow declined six pence.
Wheat firm.
Cotton maintained ; Liverpool, stock 10 1,000 above estimate.
Yarn fully upheld, steady demand.
Shirtings firmer.

CALCUTTA.

23rd January, 5-56.

Government Paper, Four per Cent., five Rupees and half to three quarters discount.
Five per Cent., five to five Rupees and quarter premium.
Five-and-half per Cent., twelve Rupees and quarter to half premium.
Exchange on London, first-class credits, two shillings and three farthings.
Freight to London, dead weight, fifty to seventy-five shillings.
Jute, ninety-five to one hundred shillings.
Seeds, ninety-seven shillings and six pence to one hundred shillings.
Grey Shirtings, fourteen by thirteen, seven pounds, forty inches, seven rupees per piece.
Madapollams, thirteen by eleven, three pounds, thirty-two inch, three rupees six annas per piece.
Mule Twist, number forty, good seconds, nine annas one pie per morah.
Market for piece goods, firm.
Market for Twist, firm.

LOCAL.

A MEETING of the Maratha Dnyanprusaruck Society, will be held in the Elphinstone Institution this evening at half-past seven o'clock, when Rao Saheb Mahadeo Govind Shastri will deliver a lecture on the "Principles of Morality."

THE following is the Programme of Music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor on the Esplanade this evening :—

MARCH "Volontair" ..... *Hemsdorff.*
OVERTURE "Marco Spada" ..... *Auber.*
WALTZ "Adelaide" ..... *Lamotte.*
SELECTION (Op.) "Idue Foscari" ..... *Verdi.*
BALLAD AND CHORUS (Op.) "Satanella. *Balfe.*
QUADRILLE "Dinorah" .....
GALOP "Friendens Jubel" ..... *Kuhner.*

THE GOVERNOR'S BALL.—The ball given at Government House, Parell, on the evening of Wednesday last, the 21st instant, by His Excellency Sir Bartle and Lady Frere, was exceedingly well-attended. About five hundred persons, representing all classes of the European community, and a few native gentlemen, were present. The decorations were in excellent taste. The supper and the wines were the best that could possibly be desired. Dancing was kept up till 3 o'clock on Thursday morning, when the party broke up, delighted with the entertainment. The task of the illumination was entrusted, we hear, to Mr. Khakee Paddumsey, who had the management of the general illumination of November 1, 1858. —*Times of India, Jan.* 23.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 23rd January 1863.

BROACH.—Fair, S.W. strong.
BULSAR.—Cool, and cloudy S.W.
CANNANORE.—Fair, S. Ther. 79.
GOA.—Cool wind, light from E.
KOLAFORE.—Fair, light N.E.
MADRAS.—Fine, N.E. Ther. 79.
PAUMBEN.—Cloudy, strong N.E. Ther. 80.
SURAT.—Cloudy, very cold.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—23RD JAN. 1863.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

CHEATING.—Jeewan Ludha was again placed at the bar, charged with cheating one Narrayen Chapsee, of his piece goods.

Mr. Prentis, for the prosecution.

Dr. Reid, appeared for the prisoner.

Goculdass Purshotum deposed.—I am a dealer in piece goods, and reside in Calbadevi oart. I know the defendant. I remember in the month of Ashyeen being desired by the prosecutor, Narrayen Chapsee, to take delivery of goods from the defendant, six bales. I went with the broker Leeladhur Theeraj to the verandah of Pragjee Visram's house in Veethulwadee, where the broker shewed me five bales, and afterwards I saw one more lying behind other bales. That bale was broken. I did not take delivery of the goods then, but in the evening Jeewan Ludha, the defendant, came with me to deliver the goods, at that place I took delivery of five bales, in the presence of Jeewan Ludha, but refused to take the sixth, because it was broken. No conversation took place between me and the defendant, as to the quality of the first five bales. Four bales were taken to the warehouse of Leela Morojee, and the fifth bale was taken to the scales at the green market, and thence to the shop where it was opened next day in my presence and found to be damaged at the corner. In my opinion the damage was caused by rain water. Then the other four bales were cut at the corner and they appeared to be damaged.

The Magistrate adjourned the further investigation of this case until Friday next, at 12 P.M.

L A W.

HIGH COURT.

Causes for hearing, this day.

(BEFORE FULL COURT.)

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the goods of Gokajee Lingoo, deceased, Luckhoobae widow, Applicant, and Lingubae, widow, Caveatrix. (Part heard.)

(BEFORE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

PLEA SIDE OF THE LATE SUPREME COURT.

14. Edward Lawrence & Co. *vs.* Goverdhun Purshotumdass. (Part heard.)
18. C. D. Leggatt *vs.* Umersey Velljee and others.
20. The same *vs.* Kessowjee Wagjee.
22. Tooliseydass Sakulchund *vs.* Thucker Khatoo Ladha.
24. Runsordass Bhogeelall *vs.* Kessriaing Mohunlall.

Demurrer for Argument, on Monday, the 26th January 1863.

(BEFORE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, AND MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

4. Hurgopall Premsookdass *vs.* Vittuldass Munguljee.
1. Nursey Hurree *vs.* Dadabhoy Pestonjee.

After which the Division Courts will sit for trial of Plea Side Causes.

S. COMPTON,
Ecclesiastical Registrar and Prothonotary.
23rd January 1863.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

Wednesday, 21st Jan. 1863.

(BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE SIR MATTHEW SAUSSE, MR. JUSTICE HERBERT, AND MR. JUSTICE FORBES.)

MURDER AND ROBBERY.—Beeka Kaloo, aged thirty years, by profession a butcher, inhabitant of the village of Gundavee, in the territories of His Highness the Guickwar, was charged as follows, before Mr. Warden, Session Judge of Surat : In that he, on or about Wednesday, 19th November 1862, within the limits of Kursar village, Supa Purgunnah, Surat Zillah, did commit murder by causing the death of Fatma, widow of Oomer Kaloo, and that he has thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections 300 and 302, of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Sessions ; secondly, that he, on or about Wednesday, November 19th 1862, within the limits of Kursar village, Soopa Purgunnah, Surat Zillah, did commit robbery, and that he has thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections 390, and 392 of the Indian Penal Code.

The following is the finding by Mr. Warden :—

The evidence of Amiah Mahomed proves, that in consequence of information which he had received, he repaired to a field in the limits of Kursar village, and there saw the corpse of his sister Fatma, her throat had been cut, and both her ears and feet had been cut off, her ornaments had all been removed, the ornaments before the Court worth about one hundred and twenty rupees, he identified as those which his sister always wore. The child Ghoree who gave rather important evidence before the Assistant Magistrate, could not be got to give any satisfactory evidence before the Court. The evidence of Lateef sepoy, proves that the prisoner after having been, some little time in his custody admitted having murdered Fatma, and consented to produce her ornaments ; witness reported the circumstance to the Fouzdar, who went with the prisoner to the Bokharo creek, and there the prisoner in the presence of some persons took out of the mud, under the bank of the creek, the silver anklets and the ear ornaments, the latter were attached to a human ear. Witnesses Motee, Gopall, and the Fouzdar Rambhow, fully corroborated the aforesaid witness's testimony relative to the prisoner having taken out of the mud of the Bokharic creek, the ornaments and the ear, whilst these witnesses were giving their evidence, the prisoner of his own accord vouchsafed the information, that he had taken the ear, and the ornaments out of the mud, and giventhem to the Sirkar's people. Witnesses Fareed and Ismael have deposed, that one day about an hour and a half after daylight, they saw the prisoner come home in a very agitated state, on asking the prisoner what was the matter with him, he replied "four thieves beat me, and I do not know whether they have killed Fatma." These witnesses and two other butchers went and reported to the Police Patel, and they five accompanied by some Dhers went in search of Fatma, after a long search of some hours they found Fatma's corpse in a jowarry field. These witnesses have identified the ornaments before the Court, as those always worn by Fatma. Witness Bhoolia was one of the Dhers, who went with the Police Patel, &c., to search for Fatma, he was the first to discover her corpse ; after the corpse was found, he by the orders of the Police Patel, looked about to see whether there was any thing belonging to the murdered woman lying about ; where this engaged, he found about fifteen paces from the corpse the chopper before the Court partially hid by loose earth, there was dry blood on it, and some earth was adhering to it. This witness also found about fifty paces from the corpse and in the same field, one of the goatskins before the Court. The Police Patel bears out this witness as to the discovery of the corpse and chopper. Before the corpse was found the Police Patel sent two of the butchers to bring the prisoner in order that he might shew the spot where he and Fatma had been attacked. Prisoner did not arrive until the evening. When prisoner arrived he had a quantity of cotton pasted over his chest and stomach, his reason for this as given to the Patel was that in running from the thieves he had fallen down and hurt himself. To the Fouzdar he said that he had applied the cotton on account of the beating he had received, on the removal of the cotton by the Fouzdar not a scratch or bruise was visible. The evidence of Kereo proves that the evening previous to the discovery of the corpse of the woman Fatma, Fatma and the prisoner came to his house, and asked permission to stay there the night. Prisoner had some skins and said that he had been to Abrama for them, the witness gave them some food to eat, and allowed them to sleep in his house, and they left the next morning together. The witness deposed, that the chopper before the Court fell out of the bundle of skins which the prisoner had with him, it is just possible that this did occur, but the Court cannot rely on his identification of the chopper, for there is nothing peculiar about it. The evidence of witness Fakeer shews that he sharpened the chopper before the Court, for the prisoner about a fortnight prior to the murder, and that the prisoner paid him two pice for his trouble, the Court feels quite satisfied as to the identification by this witness of the chopper, for there is at one corner of the blade the mark of its having been hammered as represented by the witness. The evidence of witnesses Nagur and Dya prove, that they and three others made the inquest report. From the evidence of witness No. 14, it appears that the deceased died from the effects of wounds inflicted with a knife. From the evidence of Abramjes and Vullee, it is proved that they sold some knives to prisoner. From the evidence of Annajee, it appears that soon after daylight the prisoner dropped a bundle of skins at his door saying he would come back for them but never did. The evidence of the Civil Surgeon shows that the drawers before the Court, which were found by the Fouzdar in the prisoner's house behind a box have numerous blood stains on them, as also cloths of blood and pieces of skin. The prisoner has not attempted to make any defence before the Assistant Magistrate, he stated, that the woman left the house of the Hazam Kerio without his knowledge, that she left her ornaments with the Hazam, who gave them to him, and that through fear of being suspected of the murder he went and buried them. But the very fact of the ornaments being attached to the ear proves his version of the affair, namely, as to how he came to be possessed of the ornaments to be false. The Court having carefully considered all the circumstances feels perfectly satisfied that the prisoner was the person who murdered the deceased Fatma for the sake of her ornaments.

The Court concurring with the Assessors finds that the prisoner Beeka Kaloo has committed the offences specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed murder by causing the death of Fatma, widow of Oomer Kaloo, and that he has also committed robbery, and that he has thereby committed offences punishable under Sections 302 and 392 of the Indian Penal Code. The Court therefore directs that the said prisoner Beeka Kaloo be hanged by the neck until he be dead, at the usual place of execution at Surat. This sentence is, however, subject to the confirmation of the High Court.

RESOLUTION OF THE HIGH COURT.—The above sentence of death is confirmed.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

Friday, 23rd January 1863.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)

Purboodass Joomuckram vs. *Nuthooram Valubram and others, lately trading under the name of Nuthooram Doolubram.*

This was a suit to recover the sum of two hundred and forty-five rupees, fifteen annas, being the amount of money lent, and interest from 9th August 1860.

Mr. Barton appeared for the plaintiff and said, that this action was to recover an amount from the defendants, the principal of which rupees two hundred was advanced previously to the year 1861, in which a dissolution of partnership took place in the firm of the defendants. One of the partners, Goolabchund Mooteram, on this occasion, denied the debt in this Court, and stated that he was a cook and not a partner in the firm. There was no writing between the parties in this case, it not being the custom among these men to give such, but he believed he would show a very clear case to the Court.

Purboodass Joomuckram examined by Mr. Barton,—stated that he was the plaintiff in this cause, and that the books of the defendants were in the possession of one of the late firm which was now dissolved. Plaintiff knew the four defendants now in Court ; they traded under the name of Nuthooram Doolubram. The dissolution of partnership occurred in December, 1859. Previous to this he had lent money to one of the partners, Goolabchund Mooteram, on this account. There was an entry he said in his book, and he would swear that the loan was made at the time the entry was made. Two hundred rupees was the sum advanced. At the time the money was given his metah was present, but he could not find this man now.

Mr. Barton stated that an action had been brought upon a previous occasion : it was then that Nuthooram Valubram was dead, and that one of the partners was only a cook and not one of them. The Third Judge gave a verdict for the defendant. Goolabchund Mooteram said he had never received the money, either as one of the firm or otherwise. The item was credited in the books of Nathooram Valubram ; he saw him credit it himself.

His Honor said, he supposed there was no proof of the debt.

Mr. Barton said, they would be able to prove the partnership.

Dinshaw Jamsetjee examined by Mr. Barton,—stated that he was a merchant and knew the firm of Nuthooram Doolubram in the year 1861. There was a balance due to him by that firm at that time, which he recovered in an action in this Court. He said that the number quoted by Mr. Barton was the number of the summons which was issued in the action he brought against the defendants, viz., No. 5716 of 1861 (which was supposed to be early in the year 1861). Witness knew them to be the partners of the firm, and brought his action against them as such, or rather, his manager did. They paid him the money, the case was settled amicably. The four partners were present.

Muggur Booda examined by Mr. Barton,—said he was manager to Lalchund Chuvidass. The three men now pointed out to him were formerly partners in the firm of Nuthooram Doolubram. They were partners when they owed money to his master. They owed two hundred rupees for which he sued them in May, 1861, for his master. They denied the partnership when the action was first brought, but subsequently another action was brought to recover this money. A settlement was at last effected, and the defendants arranged to pay one hundred rupees in cash, and the other hundred in two instalments, no interest was charged on the occasion.

By His Honor.—I came as well as the son of my master to this Court when the action was brought. The debt was contracted by a loan we made some two or three years previous to the action. They were part ners.

His Honor remarked on the unsoundness of such a conclusion and its inadmissibility as evidence.

The witness said that the dissolution of partnership occurred after this. They were partners he said because they sat in the same shop together.

His Honor said, this was a strange reason.

Another witness stated that they were partners, but not during the last year and a half or two years. When Doolubrum died the firm broke up. Up to this they were partners. Doolubram was not dead two years ago.

Goolabchund Mooteram examined by Mr. Barton,—stated that Doolubram died twelve or fourteen months ago. He was witness's brother. He dissolved partnership with him two years before he died. He did not borrow two hundred rupees of plaintiff and was never summoned before this Court. The witness said he might have been summoned before the Court by Dinshaw Jamsetjee, and admitted he was a partner of Nuthooram Doolubram then. He was a partner when Dinshaw Jamsetjee brought his action when his brother was alive.

By His Honor.—Doolubram Nuthooram and Valubram were partners, Mayachund was not a partner, but a nephew of Duloobram. The partnership was dissolved in 1859. The witness said he ought to be able to know when the dissolution took place.

His Honor said, he had no reliance on this witness's evidence as he said his brother was alive at the time of the action, and the bailiff of the Court had declared he could not serve him, because he was dead.

Mr. Barton said, that was his case. He called the attention of the Court to the fact that the books which the defendants had been summoned to bring into Court had not been produced. The defendants had been proved upon another occasion, to have attempted to avoid a partnership debt of a similar description, and had paid it. The metab, one Juttahr Gunnesh, (whose testimony would prove payment of the money to the defendants) was not to be found, and it was clear this witness had been removed.

His Honor remarked that the Third Judge had given a verdict for defendant in the former action.

Mr. Barton said, it was a strange verdict to give when the defendant was said to be deceased.

His Honor said, that the plaintiff had failed in proving either the debt or the partnership. He must therefore return a verdict for the defendants.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

LIGHT RAILWAYS.

(*From the Calcutta Gazette, Jan.* 14.)

From the Government of India, to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,—(No. 48, dated the 20th September 1862.)

WE transmit for your information copies of correspondence relating to the proposed operations of the Indian Branch Railway Company and the Indian Tramway Company, regarding which you have lately addressed us.

2. Both of these Companies have been formed with the view of carrying out light, narrow guage, low speed, branch lines of Railway, and both of them seem to look chiefly to existing roads as the basis on which their works are to be laid out. We are of opinion that such a system of light Railways may be carried out with great economy, and with every prospect of fair profit to the constructors ; and in dealing with these Companies, we have done all in our power to accord them such terms as should encourage their operations in every way that was practicable, while the interests of the State and of the public were duly guarded.

3. The Tramway Company having asked for certain direct pecuniary aid, we have determined to offer them a subvention of Rupees 125 per mile per annum, to aid in the maintenance of the road. To avoid complications, it has been thought expedient to make the Company responsible for the repair of the *whole* of the earth-work and masonry works of the road ; the Government itself maintaining the metalling of the half not occupied by the Railway as long as it desires to do so.

4. Further, a request was made that the rails might be imported duty free. But this seemed objectionable in some respects, though in a pecuniary point of view the claim was thought reasonable. To avoid all risk of inconvenience or laxity therefore, we have proposed to pay to the Company on the opening of the line for traffic, an amount equivalent to the import duty paid on the actual quantity of permanent way material, rails, chairs, and fixings, certified to be actually used on the Railway when opened for traffic. The amount of this payment may be estimated at about Rupees 500 per mile. It will appear as a Public Works charge, and in no way disturb the Customs receipts.

5. It having been thought essential to insist on the power of Government to require fencing to be erected, when thought necessary, along the whole line of every Railway, a point which had been overlooked in the original negociations with Mr. Wilson, we have considered it fair to the Branch Railway Company to give them these advantages also as a set-off against the additional expense to which they will be liable by reason of this stipulation.

6. It has been thought expedient to carry on these first negociations under our own immediate direction, but having now determined the general conditions on which we consider that the Government may for the present safely enter into arrangements for *bona fide* and definite projects, we have instructed the Governments of Madras and Bombay and the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab, that we shall be prepared to give our sanction to any agreements that they may desire to make for such objects, in general accordance with the conditions we have drawn out for these Companies, provided that no financial obstacle interposes. It is, however, to be hoped that no difficulty of this sort will arise in dealing with projects of the particular character to which we are now alluding. They will refer either to existing roads or to roads under construction ; or to lines on which the Local Governments might, under other circumstances, have been disposed to construct ordinary roads, and for which they would have appropriated the ordinary Public Works funds at their disposal.

7. To guard against any erroneous impression on such a subject, we have specifically stated that the whole of the payments of every sort on account of any such line of Railway must be met from the Provincial Public Works funds and entered in the Budget in the ordinary manner, and that no special pecuniary aid from the Government of India is to be anticipated. The transformation of ordinary Roads into Railways is so obviously a legitimate development of the means of communcation of the country, that no more proper use can be made of the public money that is generally available for this class of works. If the terms that we have offered are found sufficient to induce Capitalists to embark in these undertakings, and we have reason to hope that they will be the outlay that they would involve in the form of the State subvention, even if applied to a very large extent of Road, will not be by any means onerous, or likely to cause undue restriction on other classes of works of improvement. The equivalent of the import duty on the rails may be estimated at Rupees 500 per mile, and the allowance towards maintenance Rupees 125 per mile annually. For 1,000 miles of Branch Railway therefore a direct payment of Rupees 5,00,000 (five lakhs) would be necessary ; but in fact this would not be a drain on the ordinary income, as the import duty on the rails would not have been received if the Railways had not been constructed. The annual payment would be Rupees 1,25,000 (one and a quarter lakhs), being terminable however when the profits rose to 5 per cent. On the other hand the free transport of the Mails, which we have ordered to be insisted on as a condition binding on all Indian Railways of every description, might be estimated as a gain to Government of nearly Rupees 250 per mile per annum ; that being the approximate cost of a Mail Cart, to which the slowest Railway transport would be superior.

8. We would beg to refer you to the letter addressed in this Department to the Government of Bengal, No. 3609, dated 18th September, for a full statement of the considerations that have guided us in dealing with this matter, and further to observe that in general (to which allusion is made in some parts of the correspondence), to meet the numerous points likely to arise in dealing with these and other similar works, is now being prepared under our direction.

From Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India,—(No. 56 dated 13th November 1862.)

I have received and considered in Council your letter of the 20th September last, No. 48, upon the subject of the negociations which have taken place between your Excellency's Government and the Agents of the Indian Branch Railway and Indian Tramway Companies.

2. I have observed with satisfaction the care which has been bestowed upon these negociations, with the view of affording every proper encouragement to the investment of private capital in laying down and working light lines of Railway in India ; and I approve of the general conclusions at which your Excellency has arrived, and which are very clearly expressed in Lieutenant-Colonel Strachey's letter to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal of the 18th September last, and in the draft agreement which accompanied it.

3. Your attention has, I have no doubt, been specially directed to the necessity of providing adequate protection to the public from any danger or inconvenience which might arise from the traffic on those lines of Railway or Tramway which may occupy a portion of the ordinary roads of the country, and it is indispensable that the Local Government should be perfectly satisfied upon this point before any other such lines are sanctioned. I am glad to observe that ample power has been reserved to Government in the draft agreement, to secure the erection of proper fencing where necessary ; and I rely upon the Local Authorities in enforcing this condition.

4. It has been properly determined that the pecuniary contributions of Government in aid of Railways of the description proposed shall form part of the ordinary Public Works expenditure, and that, subject to the general rules as to their power of authorizing expenditure, the Local Governments will be competent to accept or reject any particular projects, and to enter into contracts regarding any subject, however, for the present, to your previous sanction.

5. The further development of this important subject, I commit with confidence to the care of your Excellency's Government. By the course which it is proposed to adopt, great inducements will be held out to the investment of capital in the undertakings in question, and I trust that the success of the first experiments will be such that at no distant time Contractors may be found ready to bear a larger proportion of their cost, and that private enterprize may thus become a most valuable assistance to Government in the improvement of the internal communications of India.

POONA.

THE LATE AFFRAY AT KHANDALLA requires some remarks. The rank of the persons engaged in it render it of some political importance ; and the state of native feeling which it betrays is matter for very grave consideration.

The circumstances are doubtless fresh in the recollection of many of our readers ; but we will briefly recapitulate them. Some gharawallas in charge of horses belonging to officers of the 95th Regiment passed through Khandalla, and a woman of their company bathed in a tank. This was supposed to be a defilement of the water ; and the police arrested the whole party, horses and all. A party of six officers of the 103rd Regiment who were on a visit to the railway works accompanied by Mr. Tate, of the railway department, who was their cicerone, saw the horses standing outside the stockade ; and knowing they belonged to their friends in the other corps, one of them went to the police office and took the responsibility of ordering the release of the men ; the latter representing that they would otherwise lose the train. But they had gone very little way when they were pursued by a large body of the police despatched by the Fouzdar, to recapture the gharawallas. The officers were close by ; one of them struck or pushed a policeman ; and on that the police raised the heavy and formidable "latees," bound with iron, with which they were armed, and vigorously attacked the officers ; knocking down and severely injuring two of them. Mr. Tate, who chivalrously advanced to aid his companions, was so roughly handled that he was taken up for dead, though we are happy to say he was brought to Poona alive ; and we hope he may recover his injuries. The affray took place in the presence of some five hundred people ; and it happened at an hour when the soldiers of the depot were in their quarters—most fortunately, for else numbers of them would doubtless have rushed down to the spot, and the streets of the village would have been deluged with blood, shed in a general massacre of the natives.

These are the events nearly as they occurred ; but we may add that when the whole party were taken before the Magistrate, Mr. Harrison, and the police called on to explain their improper conduct—for of course if they were illegally interfered with, which no doubt they were, they should have complained of the interference to the Magistrate, not used violence—they declared that they acted under the orders of the Foujdar ; and it has even been said that this functionary had commanded them to "kill the Sahebs !"

This then is the result of our system of subordination of the military to the civil authority. Here are the two powers come to open war, in a frequented town on the high road from Bombay to Poona, only half a mile distant from a formidable garrison ; and six officers in the army, whose presence would certainly be enough to overawe the government of any native state in India, are assaulted as if they were a gang of thieves by a handful of civil police with bludgeons, acting under the orders of a civil officer of the government of Bombay. It is hardly necessary to say that such an occurrence could never have happened if Khandalla had been, as it ought to be, under military rule. What can be the use of a Magistrate, a Fouzdar, and native police, in a little country town which has a Commandant of the depot always at hand, several officers to help him, and some hundreds of English soldiers, to keep the peace, close by ?

Wherever an English garrison exists, its officers ought to be put in charge of the civil duties in the neighbourhood, or as far as they can immediately command the country. In some places there is no garrison near, and here the civil power must of necessity be exercised without the immediate presence of troops ; though as it must everywhere depend on military aid it should in all reason be subordinate to military control. What is our presence in India at all, but a great military occupation of a hostile country ? Everything else—notions about attaching the natives to our rule by justice, or winning them by benefits, educating them to govern themselves, supporting our administration by the moral weight of the character of its administrators, and so forth—is all a solemn humbug. The only reason the natives are not open enemies, and we are not at war with them, is because we have disarmed and conquered them ; but they are hostile still, and though having disarmed them we cannot ill-treat them, we are wholly without warrant for supposing that they regard us as friends. The relative position of the military and civil powers in England, is exactly reversed here. In England, the civil power rests on the consent of the people ; the military is only an useful appendage to it, and a subordinate instrument. In India, the people are enemies ; the military power is all that holds the country ; and the civil is an useful, but comparatively insignificant, organ and instrument of it. To make the civil power predominant here, is to put the rent collector of the estate over the head of the landlords ; to let the youngest child rule the house ; to make the pyramid stand upon its apex.

The civil powers cannot get out of the Khandalla difficulty by saying that the police exceeded their powers. Why do they appoint policemen and Poujdars who have the dispositions of tigers towards Englishmen, and jump at the smallest excuse for trying to batter their brains out, even when they hold the rank of commissioned officers of the army ? One of the party ill-treated in the present case was a gentleman employed on the railway, and he got off worst of all. There is no doubt an old grudge between the police and the railway ; and what is of no great importance to be overlooked, the police have been unhappily accustomed to take Europeans into custody, and of course delight in doing it. No native policeman ought to be allowed, under any circumstances whatever, to touch an European ; except in a very great emergency. As long as we have the country managed in the present absurd style—by a civil service —such holding the theory of the equality of races, melancholy collisions of authority must occur. Can any inequality possibly be greater than that between a member of a conquering, and a conquered race ? All inequality of rank that exists anywhere in the world, almost, is traceable to this source, and to no other. What else is the superiority of the English aristocracy in rank, owing to ? The more recent the conquest, the greater the inequality.

It is another fiction of the civil government, that natives are to be trusted to aid in administering the government of the country. Here is a brilliant instance in point. That the Fouzdar of Khandalla, supposing he acted as he is accused of acting, is totally and entirely a different sort of man from other Fouzdars and native magistrates —and his course of action altogether other than that which they would be glad to adopt if they could—would be difficult to prove. An intelligent English non-commissioned officer would be more safe and trustworthy in his place.—*Observer, Jan.* 22.

CEYLON.

SUMMARY.

DURING the past fortnight, we have not only had the Christmas holidays to hinder the preparation and despatch of produce, but a continuance of wet weather culminating in a gale. The shipping in the roadstead was severely tried, and a large rice vessel, the *Nova Scotian* was driven over the bar and on shore. As a result of this abnormal weather, we have the following meagre account of ships sailed with coffee :—

		Plantation.	*Native.*	*Total.*
1 Ship the *Teviot*, Ship for London, with :—	cwt.	7,500	571	8,071
1 do. the *Eliza Corry*, Adelaide	,,	3,398	148	3,546
Total 2 Ships with	cwts.	10,898	719	11,617
Total to 27th December 1862	,,	87,932	33,682	121,614
do. do. 1861	,,	97,326	28,238	125,564
	cwts.	9,394	5,444	3,950
		Decrease.	*Increase.*	*Increase.*

The New Year holidays will still interfere to some extent with the operations of the coffee exporters, but we have little doubt that in our next issue we shall have to record in increase instead of a decrease in shipments as compared with last season. The weather has, of course, told on the roads, and scarcity of carts and consequent dearness of cart hire are still complained of. The distribution of the coffee crop to date has been as follows :—

DISTRIBUTION OF COFFEE CROP EXPORTED FROM CEYLON, FROM 1ST OCT. TO 27TH DEC. 1862.

	Plantation.	*Native.*	*Total.*
LONDON ..... cwt.	82,093	33,084	115,177
MELBOURNE ..... ,,	2,441	450	2,891
ADELAIDE ..... ,,	3,398	148	3,546
Total ..... cwts.	87,932	33,682	121,614

The Governor closed the Session of the Legislative Council yesterday with a congratulatory speech. The colony is prosperous ; the population healthy ; commerce and agriculture, though struggling against some drawbacks, are, on the whole, flourishing, and our prospects for the future seem good—provided we get, at an early period and at a moderate cost, the Railway, to which we have now fully committed ourselves. And provided the protest of the Legislative Council and of the entire community is sufficient to extinguish the agitation of the political quacks who in the very mania of centralization desire to sink us into a province of India. We are a peaceable and loyal people, here in Ceylon, but we cannot be tormented when mortal injury threatens us : and, if there is one point on which we are unanimous, it is on that of not being handed over to the tender mercies of Sir Charles Wood and his Council. Of late years the Colonial Office has learnt to govern successfully on the "let-alone" principle. We have flourished under it—and although we are all earnest reformers where reform is needed, we are not the less stringently conservatives when rash and uncalled-for changes are proposed to us. Never did an old English Toay more emphatically exclaim, "Things are very well as they are" than we do when we are asked to become *merely*, "a jewel on the brow of India." We prefer to "dwell apart," like a "lone particular star," even though our great neighbours should regard us as a "little twinkling star."

When Mr. Lyall originally brought his motion before the House of Commons which proposed the annexation of the Island to the Indian Government, we laughed at the idea, believing it to be impossible that it should ever be seriously entertained. But now we have to listen to a different story. The Governor first threw out dark hints on this subject which gradually became more and more distinct, and such was the sensation produced in Council that Mr. Wall, Mr. Dias, Mr. Lorenz, and the Colonial Secretary, after delivering warm addresses on the subject, were appointed a sub-committee to prepare an address to Her Majesty against the dreaded transfer.

To Ceylon such a transfer would be a disastrous. We should be carried back a hundred years at least. Our roads, our commerce, and our civilization would all suffer ; but notwithstanding the sensation created, even now we believe that the fears of our legislators are greater than they need be ; and since the Military Estimates have been sanctioned, the Governor may perhaps throw oil on the troubled waters. We may remind our readers that on two occasions, His Excellency has opposed the Colonial Secretary's efforts to reduce those outrageous estimates by securing a postponement of the question ; and as that method of evading the difficulty could no longer be adopted, it is maliciously insinuated by some that the course which has so alarmed us all, has been taken as the means to stave off the disagreeable question. However, we are glad the subject has been taken up ; as our silence might be much misconstrued at home, where our position as a colony is little understood—and it would be most ungracious, to say the least, to leave the Colonial Office authorities who defended the *status quo* against Mr. Lyall, without a tangible proof of the state of our feelings.

Military matters would not benefit much by the change. We pay fourteen thousand pounds a-year for Garrison Staff ; and a whole lac of rupees of that expenditure might easily be saved, by dispensing with half a dozen [to the Colony] superfluous and highly-paid officers. But we feel little real alarm on the subject. We believe that we shall neither be handed over to India, nor be deprived of the control of the military portion of our expenditure. The tendency of the day is not to restrict, but to give fuller scope to the free action of colonies.—*Colombo Observer and Observer, Dec.* 30.

A STATUE to the memory of our late Governor, Sir H. Ward, is to be erected in our central capital. This is certainly the most appropriate mode of paying respect to the memory of one who has done so much for the material progress of the colony. At a meeting at Kandy on the 13th instant, a letter from Mr. E. J. Darley, now in London, embodying a number of suggestions, was considered—Resolutions adopted and a Committee appointed to carry out the proposal. A memorial is also to be presented to Lady Ward, for which £100 has been contributed.—*Id.*

THE SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.—At 6 o'clock last evening, it was reported, as stated in our *Supplement*, that the *Nova Scotian*, a rice ship from Calcutta, was sinking. It seems, however, she had gone aground and this morning she was driven ashore opposite the racket court where she lies firmly fixed in the sand. We have heard of no other British vessel being in danger, except that the *Annie Lee* signalled this morning for an anchor. There are several native craft more or less damaged : one having come ashore ; while another was fouled by the *Nova Scotian* in driving ashore this morning, and had all her masts, &c., cleared away, she is the *Alligator* and belongs to Messrs. Cowasjee Eduljee & Co. It is also reported that the *Alexander John Kerr*, an Arab vessel from Calcutta, has sprung a leak.

The gale has moderated a good deal now, but there is still a very heavy sea running—the life-boat was out several times during the night ; and we are glad to say that the Captain and crew of the *Nova Scotian* were landed safely. Great praise is due to the Europeans who went out with the life-boat several times ; and we believe Mr. Fountain, Mate of the ship *Netherby*, is particularly deserving of thanks—if not of some more substantial acknowledgment for his honourable exertions. The usual crew of natives attached to the life-boat could not be prevailed upon by any means to 'stick to their colours'—force itself was unavailing, for no sooner were they put into the boat on the one side than out they sprung into the water on the other !—*Id.*

THE WEATHER.—We know we ought not to write strongly, but what *are* we to say of this weather ! The late storm was succeeded by a couple of fine days—but last night the clouds gathered and the wind rose—and as we write, at 11 A.M., it is "raining cats, dogs, and pitch-forks." The weather is good neither for the carriage nor the drying of the coffee. The only compensating circumstance is that we shall have the Captain of the *Teviot* and all the good people who are going away in his ship, the longer amongst us.—*Id.*

JAPAN.

DOINGS IN JAPAN.

(*From the China Mail, Jan.* 1.)

THE following from the *Japan Herald*, shows the numerous contradictory rumors now afloat in Japan :—

The curious enquirer into Japanese political movements is just now very much in the position of one who, peeping into the mysterious recesses of a kaleidoscope, sees at every slightest movement of the pretty toy, a combination of the same component varied particles, so different from the last, that it is somewhat puzzling to imagine how they can so readily assume so different an appearance—and what one writes at the present moment in full confidence in its truth, becomes, ere even the ink upon the paper is dry, utterly wanting in that necessary ingredient of news of any worth.

We have at this moment a vivid illustration of this. Three weeks only has elapsed since we gave an account of recent great changes in the constitution of the Japanese Government ;—changes of the utmost importance, amounting indeed to a revolution of the most time-honoured laws and custom of Japan. The Daimios were to be released from their obligation to reside frequently in Yedo ; their families were no longer to remain as hostages—sumptuary laws as to dress had been enacted—all traffic was to be transferred from the present to the new Tokaido, (running about 10 to 11 miles from and parallel with present road) ; and now, behold, this is again changed.

We now hear that the Edict as to the Daimios and their families has either been contermanded entirely or delayed for some two months. The reason of this we have been unable to get at. Some say that it is on account of pressure of the people : for, as we reported, the greatest excitement and indignation prevailed amongst the populace of Yedo on the announcement of changes so ruinous to their interests ; others again give other reasons, amongst which, as usual, we find contemplated war with, and driving out of, Foreigners.

The Tokaido is not to be changed after all.

We have heard that Stots Bashi, one of the Gosankioh (of Mito's family), is to go down to Miako very shortly, and that the Tycoon follows soon after. This goes in one measure to confirm, in another to contradict, the report alluded to in our number of the 25th ultimo, viz., that the Tycoon was to visit the Emperor at Miako, and that Stots Bashi was to take his place as Tycoon at Yedo.

Now we learn that the Prince of Kii (Gosankay) stays in Yedo, as Chief Magistrate.

The Tycoon, whilst *en route*, will rest at the Mayor's (Honjins) houses or temples, not with the Daimios, as heretofore.

We mentioned a last visit paid by the Tycoon with Etzizen Shoongaku to the Hama Goteng, or sea-side garden, and its destruction as a garden, and its formation as a parade and exercise ground for the troops. Formerly, when the Tycoon went abroad, all shops and houses on the road were shut, and the doors sealed up by the Yakonins ; on this occasion, for the first time he went like an ordinary Daimio, with only about six attendants. It has hitherto for ages been the custom when the Tycoon is about to travel, to break up the told roads and bridges, and entirely to renew them, the majesty of the Tycoon was not allowed to travel over what had before been trodden by less imperial feet. After he had passed, the roads were again re-made, none should tread where he had trodden ; in the forthcoming progress of the Tycoon, all this will be dispensed with, the roads and bridges will be simply repaired. All these—straws as they appear in the current—yet tend to show its course. There can be little doubt that the object of the Regent Etzizen is to bring the Tycoon into disrespect, and to diminish his importance. Etzizen has issued a notice that any one who desires to express his opinion upon the present state of affairs may do so in writing, and send it to the proper quarter.

On Monday last a grand review was held upon the old artillery-ground over the long bridge crossing the river near the temple called Hafchaman (the area of which grounds is computed at about 150 ac

have tasked the genius of a Napoleon, and Lieutenants only inferior to their chief in military capacity, the Prince ascribes all the failures of the campaign.

Seconded by public opinion, Congress voted a levy of 500,000 men, and the money required to arm and clothe them. But what could not be created by its vote were the habits, the traditions, and the knowledge necessary to form and set in motion such an immense force. The mass of men and the enormous quantities of material were soon brought together. But there was no spirit of discipline, no thorough subordination to command. The writer clearly proves that the force assembled on the Potomac was "an armed multitude, but not an army." This, he says, "was the rock on which all the enterprise was wrecked. This was the original vice, of which the fatal effects were ever afterwards visible." The proportion of officers and men of the regular army that remained at the disposal of the Government was too small to serve as a nucleus of the half million of men who had been called under the flag. In Europe the loss of the regular, trained army, at the opening of a war, would, the Prince remarks, have been thought fatal. But the comparative efficiency of the trained soldier "to that of the expensive and capricious amateur called a Volunteer" was not recognized in America. The people did not know it, nor, says the writer, would they be taught it. To admit the superiority of the professional soldier would be, virtually, "to renounce the general and deeply-rooted belief" that whatever an American determines to be he can become by his innate adaptability, without any tedious training or apprenticeship. Thus every Volunteer, officer or man, was thoroughly convinced he had all the qualities of a soldier, the moment he put on the uniform. But, in the opinion of the Prince—an opinion which we ourselves have more than once expressed—a smaller army of 60,000 regularly disciplined men would have done better service and achieved more in the field than three times that number of Volunteers, without the peculiar American idea of military duty. This point the Prince treats at considerable length; and the state of things he reveals not only explains the many Federal defeats, but leaves an impression of wonder how any degree of success was possible.

How, he asks, is a regiment of Volunteers raised? The process is worth describing. When Congress had voted the gross number of which the "Grand Army" was to consist, a calculation was made at Washington of how many men each State should furnish according to its population. The Governors of those States then announced how many regiments would have to be raised within their jurisdiction. The regiment, of one battalion, is the American military unit. The authority to raise a regiment is a piece of patronage in the hands of the Governor, and to whom it shall be given is decided, like everything else in America, according to political influence. Each State Governor became a minor President, with a number of colonels' commissions to give away. A crowd of candidates immediately beset him, all advancing their "claims." Whoever had popular influence enough to raise the required number of men offered to bring a regiment together on condition that he had the command of it. The Governor, of course, selected his own friends first, and those of his party afterwards. Whatever their previous profession, they were at once transformed into colonels, and placed in communication with the contractors for arms and uniforms, and the lower agencies required to work the recruiting department. To raise the men was not very easy from the first, in consequence of the keen competition between the new colonels. They published gigantic placards, like the rival managers of theatres; the superior attractions of the different regiments were set forth in the most glowing terms, aided by the influence of speeches, brass bands, flags, and whisky. It was a sharp political canvass in another form. The grades of captain and lieutenant were conferred on the same principle as the colonel's commission, according to the number of men the aspirants could collect. The privilege of keeping the canteen was a prize more in request than a pair of epaulets, and could only be bought with a large number of recruits than a captaincy. The Irish population were gained through the priests; every conceivable agency and instrument was set at work. When the lists were full they were reported to the Governor, who approved everything. The regiment was mustered, armed, and sent off to the seat of war, with everything to learn. This was the material M'Clellan had to mould into an army before he took the field in the May of the present year. The coast of the army thus raised was enormous. The pay is high, and the ration so large that the soldiers for months habitually threw part of them away. With all this, as the Prince rather mournfully exclaims, "Had the Government been but well served!" But it was not. Every branch of duty was badly done for want of discipline. The military orders and regulations were strict enough, but nobody observed them. It was impossible to compel obedience, in consequence of the first organization of the regiments and the composition of the corps of officers. From the commander to the corporal, the ignorance of what had to be done was complete. The soldiers were quite aware of their inefficiency. "They know no more of the business than we do," was a common observation. This want of technical knowledge was not supplied by the influence of a social superiority, in a country that does not acknowledge any such distinction. Then, most of the officers had entered the army with an eye to future political advantages. They must make themselves popular with the elector of their district. Those electors were their own men, and any strict insistance on points of duty would infallibly strike off the next party "ticket," which, to an American, is equivalent to being struck out of the book of political life. The Prince points out some exceptions to this laxity and carelessness, but, generally, he states that the soldier regarded the officer as merely a comrade in a different dress. In the ordinary routine of every day the men would obey voluntarily; but in any critical conjuncture of circumstances they would coolly ignore instructions in the same free-and-easy manner. From the point of view of American equality, the soldiers could see no reason why they should pay any attention to an officer's orders. Most of the men understand the term "volunteer" in its most comprehensive meaning. It is not limited only to the act of enlistment; it included everything done afterwards. To them, "the name of 'volunteer' does not make the soldier who devotes himself voluntarily to save his country or acquire glory, but the well-paid soldier who only does what he chooses or what he pleases!" This is so true that, though the pay and the term of service are the same for both volunteers and regulars, it is almost impossible to obtain recruits for the regiments that bear the latter designation. The Prince also found the modes of thought and action created by this system of universal suffrage operating on the field of battle itself. With a tacit understanding, a regiment will move towards the enemy, will go under his fire, will begin to fire in return. The men are brave enough; they will remain to be killed and wounded in great numbers. Then, equally by a tacit understanding, it will decide it has done enough for its military honour, and, this conclusion arrived at, it retires, the whole body together. The commander may perhaps attempt to give it another impulse forward, but generally he does so in vain: as to the subaltern officers, they should never dream of making any effort of the kind. Why should they try, or why should they be obeyed, when the majority of the regiment has decided on retreating? Obedience in the American army resembles the obedience that children playing at soldiers yield to the comrade they have made captain. It is necessary to point out the inconveniences of such a state of things?" Certainly it is not. It explains why the Federals have never decisively won a battle, and why they have lost so many thousands of troops in the field, when the utmost result was only a negative success. We can now better understand the importance M'Clellan attached to the fact of having brought his army "safe" out of the campaign, and his repeated use of that adjective. It must have been really a feat of generalship to rescue such an army from destruction in spite of itself. As no commander can foresee when the moral paralysis of a regiment may occur, or when a "majority" of it may "conclude" on retreating *en masse*, he must make his dispositions for an engagement with fearful anxiety as to the result. Most strange it is that, among a people physically brave as the Northern Americans undoubtedly are, the habit of thinking in crowds should generate a military "public opinion" that produces all the effect, in action, of cowardice. The poltroonery of the worst Neapolitan regiment of the Bourbon army could not do more to lose a battle than the cool calculation of a Federal battalion "concluding" it had done enough, and withdrawing. As far as the result is concerned, the retreat on principle is quite as damaging as running away in a panic. The evidence the Prince adduces shows how much the enormous number of the Army of the Potomac, with its want of organization, and the consequent confusion and uncertainty of all its movements, did to defeat itself in its first campaign. And all the events that have since occurred have confirmed his misgivings, unwillingly expressed, that the military system of the North has a *vice originel* that must destroy its efficiency.

THE GREEKS.

(From the Times Dec. 18.)

EVERY day as it passes by gives more and more proof of the extraordinary resolution which has taken possession of the Greek people. The Greeks believe that they have only to be firm enough, importunate enough, clamorous enough, to be sure to carry their point, and that no Power on earth will be strong enough to resist them. Have not the three great Powers expressed a wish that Greece should be left entirely free to choose whatever King she pleases, and how can Greece be left entirely free if the Princes whom she may choose reserve to themselves the liberty of refusing her choice? The definition of liberty, that "one man's liberty ends where another man's liberty begins," fails entirely in its application to existing circumstances. Greek liberty, according to the latest Athenian impression, means not only to do what we like ourselves, but to prevent any one from doing what he likes in opposition to our will. It is something more than the subjugation of a minority to the majority. It is the claim to subjugate an opinion—one country to the strongly and repeatedly expressed opinion of another.

If England do not consent to place Prince Alfred on the Throne of Greece, it will not be from any doubt of the preference of our Prince to any other candidate, nor because we wait to be informed as to the real sentiments of the Greek nation, but because our view of our national interest does not coincide with theirs. We in no degree dispute the wisdom of the Greeks in choosing one of our Princes to reign over them. What we dispute, and assuredly not without good reason, is the wisdom on our part of acceding to such a proposition. The advantages that Greece would gain from a dynastic union with England are manifest enough. She believes that she would raise her credit with foreign nations by allying herself closely with a people which has ever been found true to the last farthing of its pecuniary engagements. She thinks that in her alliance with England she would give the best security to the East of that slow but steady progress after our fashion, which, if it never advances rapidly, never recedes, and which can alone offer them a deliverance from the slough of hopeless corruption and malversation in which they are at present wallowing. Greece requires nothing so much as a good position on the Stock-Exchange of Europe. The Turkish Court is besieged by projectors anxious to pour the wealth of Europe in lavish streams into the lap of the imperial city of the East. The streets of Pera are full of gentlemen seeking to obtain the patronage of the Turkish Government for all manner of public works which may increase the wealth and conduce to the convenience of the lazy and listless Mussulman. In the meanwhile the industry of Greece languishes for want of the most necessary and the most obviously remunerative works. The road from Athens to its port at the Piræus lies over a level plain, but no company has been found, Greek or European, to construct a railway over this classic ground, and the Athenians who traverse it must trust to the same kind of conveyance as Socrates, when he strayed down to pronounce his opinions on the best form of a Republic. The Isthmus which separates Northern Greece from the Morea, the great Dorian Island of Pelopes, as Sophocles calls it, remains still unpierced, though it possesses a harbour on the eastern and western side, though the distance between them is only four English miles, and though the height of the ground nowhere exceeds a hundred feet. A short canal would drain the Lake Copais, and restore Bœotia to fertility and salubrity. A few short lines of railway would connect Bœotia and the more fertile districts of the Morea with the sea. But these lines remain unmade, and these canals find no one to excavate them, because Europe has imbibed a fixed distrust in the honesty and in the resources of Greece.

But if Greece desires union with England for the sake of all these things as well as for the sake of her maritime power, and perhaps for the sake of the Ionian Islands, it is equally natural for England to pause and consider before she embarks in the venture that is proposed to her. In the first place, the accession of Prince Alfred to the Throne of Greece would materially diminish the influence of England in the councils of Europe. We are now supposed to speak on the Eastern question with the fairness of an impartial judge; let us once commit ourselves to a merely dynastic policy, and our general influence would be at once destroyed. We should speak as an Oriental kingdom with an obvious interest, instead of as an European Power, giving its impartial judgment on the great Eastern problem. Then there is the pecuniary position of Greece. King Otho had no objection to spend large sums on his Court, his Army, his Navy, and on his attempt to centralize all power in his own hands, without paying the slightest attention to the undoubted claims of the three great Protecting Powers to their advances, and of the English capitalists who gave Greece, in the moment of her utmost peril, an assistance so opportune and so utterly and ungratefully forgotten. An English Prince cannot do this. His first step on ascending the Throne must be the declaration of a bankruptcy and a composition with the national creditors. His income must be derived from money previously withdrawn from its legitimate destination, the payment of public debt. This is a task which no English Prince has hitherto been so unfortunate as to undertake. Prince Alfred is as yet unable from his youth to undertake the management of Greece. The Government would have to be administered by a Regency, and that Regency must be supplied from among a number of public men in whom Greece notoriously places but little confidence. The Assembly which meets at Athens is elected by universal suffrage. The Senate or House of Lords is appointed by the King, and possesses little weight or influence. How is a limited Monarchy to be conducted under such conditions, without an aristocracy to support the Throne, and without that connection of the influence of numbers by the influence of property which is found essential to the maintenance of our own institutions? The first duty of a patriotic Greek Government would be to disband its useless Army and Navy, and sweep away innumerable sinecures and places created in the reign for the purposes of corruption. Who is to support the King against the rage of the powerful classes thus deprived of public support? If he relies on Greece alone, he may be swept away by the torrent; if he relies on English force, we shall have taken upon ourselves, in addition to all our other troubles, the protection of the kingdom of Greece.

This is, indeed, if we mistake not, the real meaning of the whole movement. It is wished that we should not only place Prince Alfred on the Throne, but support him there, and by so doing virtually undertake the responsibility for the actions of this young and turbulent nationality. This we cannot undertake to do. We are already overwhelmed with dependencies; we have half the world in tutelage; we ought to seek to reduce the amount of this unrequited labour, and by no means to be drawn into increasing it. Our advice to Greece is that henceforth she should undertake the charge of her own Government, and, in order that we may carry that advice into effect, we ought to abstain, even from any attempt to interfere in her present revolution, but from the acceptance of any duty which may call upon us to interfere for the future.

Houses, &c. to Let.

TO LET.—A new, commodious and airy House in Hornby Row, on the site of the old European General Hospital, suitable for a large office or family residence. Apply to JEWEE EDULJEE'S MANECKJEE on the premises.
Bombay, 28th December 1862.

TO LET, a large GODOWN that will hold about 1,000 Packages of Piece Goods, at Moody Street. Apply to MARTIN, YOUNG & Co.

THE LATE BOMBAY BANK PREMISES.—To Let, only a few Godowns on the ground floor.—Apply to Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Fort.
Bombay, 16th January 1863.

Business Announcements.

STRANGERS going to GAYNOR'S HOTEL should order the Buggy-wallah to drive to the Police Office, Fort, which is close to.

Charge, Rs. 65 per month.
including plunge and shower Baths, as also morning papers.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,

IN issuing their Circular for 1863, have to offer their very best thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of British India, for the extensive patronage bestowed upon them during the past season.

To continue to merit the same liberal support they have spared neither time nor expense in visiting the

LONDON AND CONTINENTAL MARKETS,
And securing every

NOVELTY.

Their large purchases are now to hand, and the Goods all open for inspection, and they confidently trust that all their Customers residing in Bombay will do them the honor of a personal visit, when they will have the greatest pleasure in exhibiting their Stock.

For the benefit of their up-country Patrons they beg to subjoin a list of their New Articles:—

MOIRE ANTIQUES.

The largest and most brilliant Assortment in India of these Celebrated and Fashionable Dresses, in all Colours.

SILKS

The most superb, in every style, design and color.

PLAIN SILKS

In all the *New* and *Fashionable* shades.

MUSLINS

The richest and rarest in design, including all the *Exhibition* patterns.

MOURNING, CARRIAGE, AND PROMENADE DRESSES.

The Skirts of the Newest and most Exclusive Designs made and Trimmed complete can be selected from the Largest Collection in Bombay.

EVENING AND BALL ROBES.

The Skirts made up

in *Lace, Tulle, Tarlatan, &c. &c.*, with a beautiful Selection of *Wreaths, Grenadiennes, Barages, Soie des Fees, Mousseline de Soie &c. &c., Wreaths, Head Dresses, &c.*, and every requisite adornment for the Ball Room.

MANTLES

In the Newest and most Prevailing Styles for the Season, and including all the Novelties in Material.

Five Recent Shapes in the *Bernous* all magnificently trimmed.

The *Paletot Oiseau Collet Zemire* and *Scarborough Circular.*

The *Garibaldi* and *Zouave Jackets* still continue public favorites and can be had in every fabric as also *Brighton, yachting Jackets* now so much in vogue

BONNETS AND HATS

In the most Elegant and Fashionable Shapes, all being the latest novelties from Paris.

Ladies Silk Riding Hats trimmed in present style.

SANSFLECTUM

Jupon Skirts, French Corsets, Ladies *New stand up c llars* parasols, sunshades, umbrellas, hair-nets, &c.

RIBBONS

As exhibited in the International Exhibition of 1862.

LACE AND HOSIERY.

Goods of every kind and make in which the variety is so great that Customers may depend upon meeting with exactly what they require.

PERFUMERY

Pomades, Soaps, Sponges, and the *Exhibition* Horticultural Hair-brushes.

CHILDREN

Of all ages can be dressed in the varied and pretty *Costumes* of the day; a complete assortment always being kept of all the necessaries required for the Infant or the Youth.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

For Ladies and Children of the best manufacture are always kept in great variety.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY.

Being all of the finest gold and best workmanship *Bracelets Brooches, Necklets, Earrings, Rings, Studs, Sleeve Links, Solitaires, Scarf Pins, Alberts* and *Long Chains, Ladies Chains, &c.*

LEVER WATCHES

Of the first quality only made expressly to order and bear the name of the Firm.

Silver presentation Cups, Goblets, *Knife, Fork* and *Spoon* and *Christening Gifts.*

CLOCKS.

Palanquin Alarm and Pedestal.

JET

Ornaments in all kinds.

WEDDING AND MOURNING

Orders in the first of Style, and with due regard to punctuality and dispatch.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,

Beg respectfully to invite inspection of their stock of

VELVET PILE, BRUSSELS, AND DRUGGET CARPETS,
RUGS, BRITISH DAMASKS, CHINTZES TABLE COVERS.
TABLE LINEN.
COUNTERPANES, BLANKETS SHIRTINGS and MOSQUITOS NETS.
Bombay, December 25, 1862.

Auction Announcements.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Piece Goods, such as Shirtings, Longcloths, Mashapollams, T. Cloths, and a few Pieces of Trouser Cloths, 10 Bales of Turkey Red and Mule Twists, &c.

SALE OF GINGEELEY SEED.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 P. M., at the Musjid Bunder, 101 Candies of Gingeeley Seed, on account and risk of the first purchaser. Vussonjee Narayanjee & Co., and by order of Thacker Hurjee Lucumsey.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, 24th Jan., 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF STOCK IN TRADE AND SHOP FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his shop, No. 24, Calbadavi, the stock in trade and shop furniture of Cowasjee Eduljee, Europe shopkeeper, closing up his business, the same comprises Beer, Porter, Brandy, Sherry, Port, Liquor, Cherry Brandy, Old Tom, Oilmanstores, Provisions, Cutlery, Toys, Perfumery, several other Sundry Europe Articles, Tables, Counter, Show Cases, &c. &c.

The above is now on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

600 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
500 " " Longcloths.
600 " " Mashapollams.
700 " " Jacconets.
400 " " T. Cloth.
10 Bales Mule and Water Twist, &c.
On account of the underwriters.

S F
C A H—7½ Chests Punjum Raw Silk, damaged.
1 Case T. Red Jacconets.
2 Cases Bleached Longcloth.
10 Cases Doria.
2 Cases Plain and Flowered Net.
3 Bales T. Red Twist.
AT 1 P. M.

A fine young Bull Dog lately imported from England—is a good watch Dog as I a ratter.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On THURSDAY, the 29th inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, Upna Cottage, on the Parell Road, the Household Furniture, Plated-ware, Glass and Crockery, &c. &c., of W. WALKER, Esq., the same comprises Pier, Sofa, Round, Card, and Dining Tables, Easy, Pedieu, Rocking, Drawing Room and Arm Chairs, Four-post Bedstead, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Teapoys, Clothes and Gown Presses, Camp Cots, Chest of Drawers, Screens, Dressing and Bath Room Furniture, Sideboard, good Engravings in Frames, Lamps, Table Ornaments, a Mohagany Square Pianoforte, Cookroom and Dispense Furniture, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A sound Arab Horse, never sick or sorry, together with a new Shigram.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view from Wednesday, the 28th instant.

Bombay, 24th January 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN THE FORT BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of Avabie, widow of the late Nesserwanjee Eduljee Serewalla, deceased.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 P.M., on the premises, all that Piece or Parcel of Land with four-storied House, situate in Hunnoman Gully Lane, Fort, containing 96 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector under number 418 and that of assessment under number 10, the property of Avabai, widow of the late Nesserwanjee Eduljee Serewalla, deceased. Conditions of sale and other particulars will be made known at the time of sale or on application to the Auctioneer.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

GLASS DOMES FOR CLOCKS AND FIGURES.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for sale on Commission, a small Invoice of Spare Glass Domes with stands, suitable for Clocks, Figures, &c. &c.

A fast trotting Chesnut Arab Colt, 4 years old, about 14 hands high, goes in Buggy and Shigram, may be seen on one day's previous notice.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE & Co.
Bombay, 24th January 1862.

BENNETT & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twists, a few Reading Books, &c.

On account of the concerned.

B
—1 Bale of Gunney, saved ex wreck *Turiew.*
B
40 Pieces of superfine Scarlet, Blue, Purple and Drab Woollen Cloth, Plated Tea Sets, Plated Cruet Stands, and Dessert Knives.

On account and at the risk of first purchaser Borah Esmalljee Mahomedaly,
Bankhall.

200 Kegs of Read Lead in Bankhall.

A few articles of Wearing Apparel, belonging to a Navy Officer, consisting of Cocked Hat, Swords, Full Dress and Undress Coats, Trousers, Belts, Cap, a box of Charts, &c. &c.

To be sold without reserve, if not previously sold, the property of a gentleman left for England. A Grey Arab Horse, up to any weight, height 14-2, seven years old, perfectly broke to ride, was in the Body Guard School, Madras has been hunted for two years.

A Black Arab Horse, height 14-3, seven years old, perfectly broke in, will carry a Lady, has been hunted, very easy and pleasant paces.

And any other Carriages and Horses offering.

ALSO,

A well-bred Brown Saddle Horse, goes in double or single Harness, age about 6 off.

AUCTION SALE OF MESSRS. CHESSON & WOODHALL'S STOCK IN TRADE, IN CONSEQUENCE OF THEIR REMOVING TO NEW PREMISES.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. Chesson & Woodhall's Old Premises in Meadow Street, Fort, their remaining old and uncleared Stock in Trade, comprising Perfumery, Stationery, Books, Pictures, Cricket Balls, Children's Toys, Flower and Garden Seeds, Tobacco, &c. Invoice of superior new Felt Hats, and English-made Boots and Shoes, Music Books, and a variety of other Sundry Goods, &c. &c.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 28th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by the consent of Mortgagee and Mortgager, all that Piece or Parcel of Government Ground, with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling-House, thereon erected and built, situate, lying and being at New Town, in the Island of Bombay, measuring 49 feet 6 inches in length on the north side, and 50 feet 6 inches on the south side, and 30 feet 6 inches in breadth or thereabouts, and which said Premises are bounded as follows:—on the East by the Cowasjees Bazar Street, on the West by the house of Chimnajee Easwant, on the North by the Oomateeroom Fifteenth Street, and on or towards the South by the Government Passage, and the house of Lingoo Govind Comatee, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 33, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3238.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A nearly new English-built Buggy on C. Springs by Onken. One Silver-color high caste Arab Riding Horse, height 14-2. To be seen on previous notice.

A very handsome Bay Arab Galloway. Price Rs. 500.

A Serviceable Flea-biten Grey Arab Saddle Horse. Price Rs. 350.

A handsome English-built Barouche nearly new, with a pair of Cheanut young Horses and Harness. Price Rs. 3,000.

A first-rate English-built perfectly new and very light Dog Cart with cloth lining, Diamond Leather Aprons, Patent Leather Dash, Plated-mounted Lamps and Wheel Key complete. Price moderate.

Dovetailed Bats, at Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-12 each.

Alsopp's Bombay-bottled Beer, in quarts, in sound condition, at Rs. 3½ per dozen, Cash.

ENGLISH BOUND ACCOUNT BOOKS.

Ready ruled for office use, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 quires each. Half-bound Foolscap and Demy Folio.

Calf-bound single and double ruled Cash Books 5 and 6 quires each.

Calf-bound Ledgers with Index, 5 and 6 quires each.

Letter Copying Books with Index.

Prices moderate, to effect quick sales.

BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 24th Jan. 1863.

MANILLA AND FRENCH CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. are in receipt of a large quantity of Cigars, of Havanna and Cheroot Shapes.
Bombay, Rampart Row.

EDUCATION.—ROSEDALE HOUSE, RICHMOND, LONDON.—Young Ladies from abroad are received in this old-established first class school, by Mrs. DICKSON taking a maternal charge of them on inclusive terms, English, French, and German Governesses are resident, and the best Masters attend from London.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this paper.

THE NEW GLOVE!!!

Received this day a large stock of the

CASIMIR GLOVES.

which are now universally worn in London and Paris, being equal in appearance, more durable, and softer than KID.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.
Bombay, 30th December, 1862.

KID GLOVES!!!

New Stock just received.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.
Bombay, 30th December 1862.

NOTICE.—The undersigned respectfully returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, and begs to inform the Public of Bombay and Outstations that, owing to the present Building *undergoing extensive alterations*, he has removed to No. 29, Modow Street, opposite the Bank of Bombay, and trusts to merit the same kind patronage and support, as he still continues to import the same first Class Goods, made especially to order, superior and cheaper to any imported, viz.

Gentlemen's Elastic Enamel Clump solid Boots.
" do. do. Balmoral Boots.
" do. Patent Leather Dress Boots.
" do. French Calf Walking do.
" Shooting Boots with hooks
" French Calf Oxford Shoes.
" Enamel do. do.
Ladies Black Kid Elastic Military Heel Boots.
" Bronze Kid do. do. do.
" Mahogany do. do. do.
Childrens' Button Cloth Boots.
Do. Patent Leather Strap Shoes.
Youths' Strong Walking Boots and Shoes.
A large assortment of Goloshes, of all sizes.
Also, Hand Travelling Portmanteaus.

Cheaper than any other houses in the Presidency. Further supply has just been received of Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes *ex Wings of the Wind* and *Gloriana*. A further extensive supply is daily expected per *Empress of India*.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE,
Bombay, 29th September, 1862. 2nd Sev March

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

JUST RECEIVED.—Per Ships *Caledonian* and *Sea Horse*. Teaneut's Beer, in quarts and pints. Tennent's Porter, in quarts and pints, in magnificent condition.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply at the Godowns of GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—
RUM, of superior quality and strength, in Hogsheads and Butts.

FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.
Bombay, 19th December 1862.

JUST RECEIVED.—A fresh consignment of the following celebrated Brandies, in one dozen Cases.
Ducemier's.
Brandenburg Freres.
Hennozants.
Church Gate. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.—A light sound BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to Mr. CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT. BARTON & GUESTIER. BEYCHEVELLE CLARET, and RUINART PERE, and FILS CHAMPAGNE, just arrived.

MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bombay, 6th May 1861.

FOR SALE.—The following superior WINES—

Sparkling Moselle, in Cases of		1 Dozen	Quarts.
Ditto,	ditto	2	Pints.
Sparkling Hock,	ditto	1	Quarts.
Ditto,	ditto	2	Pints.
Ruedesheim,	ditto	2	do.

Apply to S. BURSTALL & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Shippers, and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.:—

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 28
Bronze do. / White do.	Good Dinner Wines	"	" 24
Brown do. / Yellow do.		"	" 22
MADEIRA, very old		"	" 42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	"	" 28
Do. Do.	Pints	"	" 15
Red Seal	Quarts	"	" 24
Do. Do.	Pints	"	" 13
CLARET—			
Chateux Margux		"	" 34
Leoville		"	" 28
St. Julien		"	" 22
Medoc		"	" 16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality	A. DePaul	Quarts	" 40
Do.	A. DePaul	Pints	" 21
Do.	J. C. Morizet	Quarts	" 36
Do.	do	Pints	" 19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still	Dembar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine		" 38
MOSELLE do	do.		
CRABBE'S GINGER WINE			" 21
TREACHER & Co.'s do			" 18
CURACOA			" 42
MARASCHINO			" 49
CHERRY BRANDY			" 30
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36			" "
Do.	Julies Robins (30 year old)		" 50
Rum	Fine old Jamaica		" 20
Gin	Old Tom	Bonds, London	
Do.	Hollands, in cases		" "
WHISKEY	Glenlivet, Crabbie		" 21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and country bottle, just to hand, in excellent condition.

GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKIN' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE, KURRACHEE, AND KOTREE.

FOR SALE.—CHILLINGWORTH'S CRONW WINES.—Just received ex *Gloriana*.

The undersigned respectfully beg to call the attention of their Customers, Military Messes in Bombay, Bengal, and Madras, and the Public in general at the Presidency and at Outstations, to their stock of really first-rate Crown Wines, from the well-known Firm of Messrs. Chillingworth & Sons, consisting of Pale and Golden Sherries and Port, in quarts and pints. Also superior Pale and Golden Sherry, bottled in Bombay. The superior quality of the Wines is guaranteed. JEWAJEE RUTTONJEE BOND,
Apollo Street.

NEW ARRIVALS.

MESSRS. JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS have the pleasure to announce new arrivals per *Caspatrick* and *Brandon*, direct from London. Besides other Stores, all choice and fine, too numerous to mention in an Advertisement. Champagne, of the first quality in Quarts and Pints, from L. M. Canneaux & Son, of Reims and London.

Stock and Moselle Wine, superior, also in Quarts and Pints, from ditto, and Burgeff and Sons.

Hams, of various sizes, in tin and canvas.

Cheeses, in tin and bladder. Orders for any quantity will be attended to.

Bacon, in tin, of much excellence, &c.

Messrs. J. E.'s Sons have always on hand Messrs. Chillingworth's Pale and Golden Sherries and Port; also Messrs. Graham's Port Wine, which they can highly recommend. Any orders will be thankfully received, and they beg to assure their friends and the public, that they will receive prompt and careful attention.

No. 1, Medow Street, Fort.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.—We beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits, &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay at Messrs. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangement for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for those superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(Of London Bordeaux and Rheims.)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

			Rs. per doz.
Claret	No. 1	Black Capsule	33
	" Pts		18
	No. 2	Blue	30
	" Pts		16
	No. 3	Yellow	26
	" Pts		14
	No. 4	Green	22
	" Pts		12
	Medoc	Red	17
	" Pts		9
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co		38
	Brand D. & Co.	per 2 dozen Pts	40
	"	per 2 dozen Pts	32
	Sparkling Nonpareil	per 2 dozen Pts	34
	"	per 2 dozen Pts	38
Moselle	Sparkling 1st Quality	per 2 dozen Pts	32
	"	per 2 dozen Pts	32
	Sparkling Nonpareil		38
Hock	"	per 2 dozen Pts	32
	Sparkling 1st Quality		32
	"	per 2 dozen Pts	32
Sherry	Black Seal		30
	Pale Amoroso	" "	30
	Light Golden	Green "	28
	Pale	Brown "	26
	Pale	Yellow "	22
	Pale	White "	18
Port	Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)		32
	" " (Yellow "		26
	Gin Old Tom		18
	Whiskey, Saucel Malt		22
	Rum, Old Jamaica		20
Curacoa	Brown	in Glass Bottles	42
	"	Pts	21
	White	Bottles	42
	"	Pts	21
	Maraschino Di Zara		30
	"	Pts	21
	Cherry Brandy		30
	"	Pts	15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS,
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 8th Nov. 1862.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—Mrs. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. Mrs. FRASER'S method and system of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or propositions, to make her reflect upon the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

LONDON HOUSE.—Watch, Chronometer and Clock Makers, Meadow Street. The undersigned beg to draw the attention of their Customers and the public in general, to their new and varied assortment of JEWELLERY, &c., consisting of

Gold and Silver English Watches from Rs. 55 to 350.
Ladies best Gold; do. Geneva and English Rs. 75 to 200.
Gold Albert and Neck Chains of the latest patterns; Lockets, Ear-rings, Gentlemen's and Ladies Finger Rings, Brooches, Wristlets, Salataires, Sleepers, &c. &c.

Clocks.

English Palanquin Clocks	Rs. 150
" House Clocks	150
American Office Clocks	from 25
" Fancy Sitting Room Clocks	25
" Office Clocks	30
" Marine and Tent Lever Slope-Octagon Clocks	10 to 25
Eam Silicks	16
French 8 day Tent Clocks	25

Micellaneous.

Candlesticks and Shades	20 to 28
Opera Glasses, Moderator Lamps, Jet Jewellery, Thimbles, Silver Brooches